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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

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By David B. Ottaway

Candidate for the Leading and the last SADIYAT, Lebanon - The Isracii military has intervened in the mountain war between Christian and Druze militia forces to prevent the Druze from taking control of the coastal highway leading into by former vice house.
Mondale. The present the southern suburbs of Beirut and apparently also to assure a de facto Christian-dominated "buffer zone" north of the Awali River.

boy wonder governation of the list for the l An Israeli patrol of eight ar-mored personnel carriers and two presidency in 1948 add. Centurion tanks went about eight outlined a domestic man miles (13 kilometers) north of the licy pistform that single ployment and bahas Israeli Defense Forces' Awali River line on Wednesday to Sadiyat, a town on the highway, in an opera-tion aimed at "showing presence," and an end to the metricand reform of the United according to its commanding offi-

> Two U.S. reporters watched as the officer and three sides countied beneath a tree just off the high-way with two Christian Phalangist militia leaders and three Lebanese Army officers.

> A Druze spokesman in Beirut said later that the Israelis had intervened Monday to prevent their mi-litin from reaching the highway when it was only 400 yards (364 metera) away from it.

> The spokesman also asserted that the Israeli forces had extended assistance to the Phalangist militia by transporting some of its men to a hill overlooking the contested village of Ain Haour, forcing the Druze to withdraw from there.

in Jerusalem, Israeli military sources said that it was "in everyone's interest" to see that Palestinian guerrillas did not gain control of the coastal highway. They said this was one of the main reasons for what they described as "routine patrols" by the Israeli forces north of the Awali River, the line to which it withdrew 10 days ago in its partial

The Lebanese government and Western diplomatic sources are consin Democrat, said that without convinced that leftist Palestinian it the legislation authorizing their groups are among a number of Syr- continued stay in Lebanon would ian-backed militias aiding the not be approved by Congress.

Druce in their struggle to assure Mr. Zablocki said a "reasonable their control of the mountainous time limit" would be at least one Chul region overlooking the capital year, although he would prefer 18

The net effect of what the sources said and what the Israelis are doing seemed to be aimed di-Army and Christian militia maincontrol both of the highway and the immediate heights over-

looking it. The Lebanese Army and Christian militia now seem to be cooperating closely in this area to prevent the Druze from reaching the coast-al highway. The two both have forces in and around Ain Haour, which leads to the highway, and several other nearby towns.

Both the army and the Christian militia share the objective of trying to keep the Druze and particularly any Palestinians from gaining access to the southern suburbs of Beirut, where the Palestinian refugee camps and the increasingly antiament Shiite community are

■ U.S. Supplying Lebanese

The United States is pouring military supplies into Lebanon as quickly as possible to support the Lebanese Army, a U.S. spokesman in Beirut said Wednesday, news agencies reported from Beirut.

"They are being resupplied as quickly as possible, and very quick-ly in the case of ammunition," a U.S. Embassy spokesman, John

Lebanese officials reported little progress Wednesday in attempts to mediate a cease-fire between the Lebanese government and antigovernment forces attacking the mountain town of Souk el-Gharb.

In Washington, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said Wednesday that Congress and the White House are close to agreement on a resolution authorizing a continued U.S. Marine presence in Lebanon.

The Reagan administration wanted no deadline but the chairman. Clement J. Zablocki, a Wis-



At a barricade in a southern suburb of Beirut, a masked Shiite stands guard against snipers.

Soviet Rules Out Link On Arms Talks, Plane

By Michael Dobbs

MOSCOW - The Soviet Union indicated Wednesday that it would make no concessions at negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe to regain the political initiative after the downing of the South Korean airliner.

At a news conference in Moscow, Deputy Foreign Minister Georgi M. Kornienko insisted there was no connection between the missile talks and the airliner

He described as "wishful thinking" a remark by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany that the Kremlin might be prepared to compromise on the issue of whether British and French nuclear missile systems should be included in the Geneva negotia-

Moscow's demand that it be allowed to offset 162 British and French missiles with its SS-20s has become one of the principal sturnbling blocks at the talks. Western governments say that these weapons constitute independent strate-



Georgi M. Kornienko

SS-20 force,

Mr. Kornienko rejected a suggestion by a Western journalist that the Kremlin pay compensation to relatives of the victims of the South Korean airliner as a "humanitarian gesture" that could improve the atmosphere at the Geneva talks.

He reiterated the Soviet position that the United States bore moral incident on the ground that the

Western diplomats said the hard line adopted by Mr. Kornienko appeared designed to bolster Moscow's negotiating position at the Geneva talks on intermediaterange weapons that resumed last

The deputy foreign minister also seemed anxious to refocus international attention on the issue of arms control after the furor that erupted when the South Korean plane was shot down Sept. 1, killing all 269 persons aboard.

"The Soviet Union has no intention of adjusting its position as a result of the Korean airliner incident," Mr. Kornienko said.

Mr. Genscher and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko conferred this month at the time of the closing session of the Madrid confer-

ence on European security.

Mr. Genscher quoted Mr. Gromyko as acknowledging that the British and French systems had a dual role, part strategic and part

Mr. Genscher was quoted as say-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Says Reputation of Philippines Senate Passes Is 'Beclouded' by Slaying of Aquino Spending Bill Mr. Monjo told the House For- panel is identified with the govern- For Military

By Bernard Weinraub New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. State Department officials have said that assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. has "beclouded the reputation" of the Philippine government, and that many Filipinos "suspect the complicity" of elements of their own government in the murder.

In an unusually strong statement, John C. Monjo, deputy assistant secretary in the Bureau of East dinand E. Marcos, was a "notori-Asian and Pacific Affairs, told a ous killer" who was shot dead at the circumstances "make us doubt that one man alone could have pointed by Mr. Marcos to investibeen responsible for this clearly political assassination."

eign Affairs subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs that the death of the key opposition figure
—who was killed Aug. 21 minutes
after he landed in Manila after three years of self-imposed exile in the United States — "raises very disturbing questions that demand

The Philippine police have said that the man who shot Mr. Aquino, congressional panel Tuesday that the airport by soldiers. A fivemember commission has been apgate the murder, but there has been skepticism in Manila because the

Mr. Monjo said that the United

States was following the investiga-tion "closely," and that Manila "is fully aware of our interest." He added: "We have privately told senior officials of the Philippine government of our strong concern that the investigation be thorough and

Another official, John Maisto, deputy director of the State Department's Philippines desk, said that Mr. Aquino had met with Imelda R. Marcos, the president's wife, for several hours at a New are in the majority. York botel last May. - ...

Mr. Maisto recounted his con-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - A House-Senate conferees' compromise to authorize \$187.5 billion in military spending for next year has won emphatic approval from the Senate in the first congressional action on defense policy since the Soviet Union shot down a South Korean airliner two weeks ago.

Most Senate Democrats joined all the Republicans in the 83-8 vote Tuesday. The measure now goes to the House, where the Democrats

The House voted 283-124 Tres day to reverse key parts of the 1981 "Reagan revolution" and raise ng ceilings on 10 maior so cial welfare programs a total of \$1.6 billion in the next fiscal year.

The military spending bill, which would authorize production of nerve gas weaponry for the first time since 1969 and give the goahead for the MX missile, was passed amid frequent references to the Soviet Union's downing of the Korean plane.

"I can think of no other period in the recent past that more vividly demonstrates the dangers we face. said John G. Tower, a Texas Republican and chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, arguing that the airliner incident had strengthened the case for President Ronald Reagan's military buildup.

Senator David H. Pryor, Democrat of Arkansas, who opposed the nerve gas authorization but voted for the bill, said he hoped that nerve gas would not stand as "our monument to the 269 dead people who did not survive the Korean airline tragedy."

He said he was withholding another fight over nerve gas "at this very emotional time" and would wait "until our perspective is a little better."

Senate approval of the compromise had been expected even before the airliner was shot down, but the attack appeared to have dampened efforts to trim military spending and cut out weapons programs. More than 70 members of the

House have signed a letter calling for rejection of the bill. The nerve as authorization, which the House had previously rejected, is expected to engender stiff opposition among House members who were already uneasy over the MX missile.

But some members have said the outraged response to the Soviet attack on the airliner could produce enough votes for passage when the bill comes to the House floor, probably later this week.

"The climate has changed; the question is how much," a House aide said.

Among the Democratic presidential contenders in the Senate. John Glenn of Ohio, Alan Cranston of California and Gary Hart of Colorado were not on hand for Tuesday's vote. Mr. Hart had led the earlier Senate effort to kill production funds for the MX.

The only presidential candidate who voted Tuesday was Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, who joined seven other Demo-Patrick J. Leahy of Vermont, Carl Levin of Michigan, Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio, Claiborne source of information, and in part Pell of Rhode Island and William Proximire of Wisconsin, in voting

The bill is generally in line with cut by half Mr. Reagan's proposal

1984 fiscal year starting Oct. 1. But



Secretary of State George P. Shultz leaves the Capitol after talking to senators about the attack on the Korean jet.

U.S. Cannot Act Alone, Shultz Tells Legislators

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Secretary of State George P. Shultz has told the Senate that the United States will not invoke sanctions against the Soviet Union unless it receives the international support needed to make the sanctions effective, according to senators who attended a closed, two-hour session.

Mr. Shultz reportedly told the senators Tuesday that the Soviet Union had violated an internationcode of conduct when it destroyed Korean Air Lines Flight 7 and that reprisals should come not merely from the United States. Defying the administration's po-

sition, a group of conservative senators moved to gain congressional support for specific diplomatic and trade sanctions. The conservatives' proposal was

introduced over the objections of the Senate leadership of both parties as an amendment to a resolution condemning the Soviet action. House Republican and Democratic leaders joined in introducing their own version of the resolution.

which supports reparations for the victims' families and urges an investigation by the International

Civil Aviation Organization.

INSIDE

■ A captain deserts the Guatemalan Army and defects to the U.S., charging corruption in the Page 5. armed forces.

■ U.S. police try to reduce the

ert outpost signals its determination to continue light against Libyan-backed rebels. Page 4. ■ A gene-engineering test

■ Alfred Taubman receives British approval to complete his purchase of Sotheby. Page 13.

Mr. Shultz told the senators that unless the United States received the support of the world communi ty, sanctions would be futile. "Halfhearted efforts will not be

successful," he said, according to Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana. Mr. Shultz cited the sanctions imposed after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and noted that

although the United States had barred shipments of grain and equipment for a natural eas pipe line, other nations had provided the food and equipment. "Trade sanctions, particularly

agriculture, would not be invoked unless we get Canada, Australia and Argentina to go along with us," Mr. Shultz said, according to Senator Johnston.

Proposals involving Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, also need support from the world community if they are to succeed, he was reported to have said.

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, said after the meeting, "There's pretty much of a realization that there's not too much the president can do by way of sanctions."

But Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and other Senate conservatives sought to add teeth to the resolution of condemnation, which "urges our allies to cooperate with the U.S. in implementing additional sanctions." The conservatives offered an amendment that would put Congress on record in support of

specific sanctions. Senator Heims's proposal would reduce the number of Soviet diplomats in the United States, now 320, to the number of U.S. diplomats in the Soviet Union, 210.

It would declare Poland in default on its debt to the Commodity Credit Corp., "recognizing that Poland is an integral part of the Soviet economic empire." It would also "tighten substan-

tially the foreign policy and mili-

tary controls over the export of machine tools, high technology products and equipment for the development of Soviet oil and gas resources." The Republican leaders said they

were confident that they could defeat the conservative effort.

Aeroflot Rejects Tickets Issued by U.S. Airlines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MOSCOW — The Soviet airline Aeroflot announced Wednesday it would reject tickets issued for con- of 269 lives.

PAS DESTRIBE "Aeroflot is accepting all tickets from capitalist countries except the United States," the spokeswoman said. This is because they will not accept our tickets and we are forced to take appropriate mea-

> A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy said it was "obvious retaliation" for Mr. Reagan's edict barring passage to travelers with connectingflight tickets issued by Aeroflot.

The Aeroflot ban would prevent person traveling, for instance, from New York to Frankfurt to-Moscow on a round-trip Pan American World Airways ticket from returning to Frankfurt on the same ticket because it was issued

by a U.S. carrier. Aerollot said it would not ex-Aeroflot or other carriers, but it would accept cash or credit cards for new tickets on an alternative airline from landing or refuse it

Meanwhile, Finnish air traffic controllers announced Wednesday that they would not join an interna-

which has been launched to protest the Soviet downing of a South Ko-

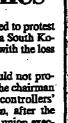
necting Hights by U.S. carriers in retaliation for similar action or dered by President Ronald Reagan, an Aeroflot spokeswoman said.

"Such a boycott would not promote air safety," said the chairman of the Finnish air controllers' mion, Tapio Miolanen, after the manimous decision of union exec-

national airline, Finnair, between

Miolanen said. "Nobody's made approaches in our direction. We

change the U.S. issued tickets for ban on Aeroflot passenger han-



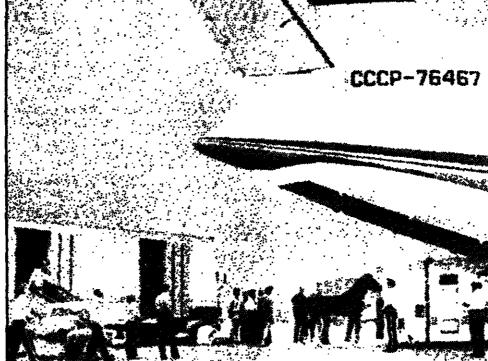
union, Tapio Miolanen, after the Last Monday, the Finnish association of airline pilots imposed a

Helsinki and Moscow.

decided things independently."

bition of a boycott planned for

the ban, but France, Greece and tional boycott of the Soviet airline. Turkey have declined. The French objective."



Animals of the Moscow Circus being loaded on an Aeroflot plane in Halifax, Nova Scotia. A Canadian tour was canceled as a result of protests over the attack on a South Korean jet.

Fiterman, one of four Communists government would offer proposals union pilots for the state-owned in the 43-member cabinet, said a this week during a meeting of the airline, Air France, began a 60-day boycott of flights to the Soviet tive measures for the sought-after nization that would call for "im- Union, but Air France continues proved navigational conditions for service with nonunion pilots.

been hammered home daily with special strength since Ronald Reagan became the U.S. president. ble borders of our country and our

Washington's hand in an incident

that cast a shadow on the Soviet

jetliner's flight into allegations of Washington's responsibility for its fate suggested at the least an inher-ent suspicion of U.S. motives.

missiles in Western Europe. The Kremlin presumably sensed from the outset that some facts were too dangerous to let loose.

ment to concede that it had shot down the jetliner, time to carefully prepare the public with a barrage of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

anti-U.S. polemics and allegations that the plane was on a spying Most of the facts initially divulged were attributed to Western sources. This tactic was evidently crats, Edward M. Kennedy and intended in part to blunt the im- Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts,

despite jamming, are still a major to play on the widespread presumption among Soviet citizens against the bill. that Western information must be official government positions.

correct, especially if it contradicts an earlier congressional decision to But beyond that, the frequent for a 10-percent increase in defense references to Western accounts by spending after inflation for the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

authors CEATRES Regent St.

MOUNTAIN CONTE S AMSTERDAM

New York Times Service MOSCOW - Unlike Afghanian, Poland or the death of Leonid L Brezhnev, the downing of a Ko-

rean Air Lines 747 presented the

By Serge Schmemann

Kremin with a crisis for which it had no explanation or rationale worked out in advance. - Soviet leaders were forced to resal suspicion, the leaders seemed to spond fast and their reflexes - the claims, evasions, charges and disworld outside is essentially like closures — may have revealed more about their system than about what their world. led to the decision to destroy a

civilian airliner. From all that has been said in Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leaddefense of the action, it seems as if er, to loosen the overcentralized the Kremlin dismissed from the structure of Soviet society, to disoutset the option of accepting re-perse responsibilities further afield, sponsibility or apologizing, thus to make the system more open in buttressing the image presented by identifying weaknesses and faildiplomatic and other experts on the ures. But the Flight 7 crisis suggests Soviet Union here and abroad of a that the instinct of Soviet leaders is state incapable of admitting error, still to hunker down and admit

in their explanations, the Soviet nothing, to blame setbacks on eneleaders have weaved in the notion mies abroad and to proclaim the that the West would surely have sanctity of Soviet borders: done what the Soviet Union did

rean jumbo jet Sept. 1 with the loss

60-day boycott on flights by the

Aeroflot has regular links with Finland and six flights a week between the two countries' capitals. Asked whether the Finnish government had pressed the union to adopt an anti-boycott stand, Mr.

Sweden's air traffic controllers have appealed a government prohi-

freiand put into effect a 60-day dling at Shannon Airport on Wednesday but did not ban the

refueling facilities. Most North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries have joined

Americans might have acted differ-

ently. But in their efforts to field a

version of the incident that ab-

solves them of blame and in their

notion that the mysteries surround-

ing the flight would arouse univer-

NEWS ANALYSIS

share in the presumption that the

Many commentaries have been

written on the reported efforts of

It was an instinct demonstrated

transportation minister, Charles Mr. Fiterman said the French civilian airplanes." On Tuesday, in the 43-member cabinet, said a boycott would not provide "effec- International Civil Aviation Orga-

Flight 7: The Russians Hunker Down and Admit Nothing Those leaders may be aware that when Leonid M. Zamyatin, a Com-mericans might have acted differ- munist Party spokesman, was Russian views the world as beset by borders was worth the lives of 269 people. Mr. Zamyatin replied, Protection of the sacred, inviola-

> you know very well, many, many millions of lives." The theme of the 20 million people the nation lost in World War II is an enduring one, a theme aired almost daily in the press and on television as a supreme feat of the Soviet people, as a sacrifice that cannot be betrayed by any lowering of the guard or deviations from

political system was worth to us, as

ideological orthodoxy. Soviet citizens' widespread endorsement of their government's justifications for the airliner's destruction proved that the World War II theme has lost none of its

The theme that the Soviet system

asked whether defense of Soviet U.S. designs, and this view has Thus, it seemed to have come naturally to the Kremlin to depict

> It is often difficult in the Soviet Union to distinguish between what Soviet leaders believe and what they want their people to believe, so intertwined are policy, propaganda and ideology. But the swiftness with which Soviet leaders shaped unanswered questions about the

Almost from the beginning, the Soviet press agency Tass and Soviet spokesmen linked the fate of the is under permanent threat from jetliner to the presence of U.S. maideological foes supplied the reac-tion that the United States had to Salvador and to the approaching

It took six days for the govern-

pact of the Russian-language broadcasts from the West which,

the Soviet press seemed to be intended to give the impression that it would give him virtually every

fear of crime by sprucing up urban areas. ■ Chad's stand at a remote des-

draws fire from four groups in the United States. BUSINESS/FINANCE

SPORTS **U.S.** wins first race in Ameri By Iain Guest

GENEVA - A major dispute has erupted between the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the West

German government, one of the refugee agency's principal donors. The agency has asserted that the administration of Chancellor Helmut Kohl is trying to "dissuade" people seeking asylum by deliberately neglecting conditions in tran-sit camps and discriminating against refugees from rightist re-

The dispute came to a head Monday when the commissioner, Poul Hartling, abruptly canceled a two-day visit to West Germany.

Agency officials said the trip had been canceled because Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann had decided not to meet with Mr.

Hartling.
The West German government was angered by an internal agency report, which was leaked recently, that criticized West Germany's refugee policy. The report was prepared by Candida Toscani, who heads the agency's European section, after a visit to seven refugee centers in West Germany in June. Mrs. Toscani pointed out that

the number of people seeking asy-lum in West Germany had fallen from 107,818 in 1980 to 37,231 in 1982 as a result of "dissuasive measures unique in Europe."

Among the principal conclusions in the report:

• Camp conditions. The report describes "broken down furniture, insufficient heating, poor sanitary facilities" and says that the basic allowance given to refugees, 55 to 70 Deutsche marks (about \$20 to \$25) a month, is so inadequate that there is risk of malautrition. In one center the mission found that pork was served to a predominantly Moslem population.

• Medical care. The report charges that there have been suicides and attempted suicides among people in camps because of

ing that a change in the Soviet posi-

tion on this issue could "clear the

way to an agreement," but he add-

ed that it was necessary "to wait and see whether this is a break-

Mr. Kornienko said Mr.

Genscher had been "not quite ac-

curate" in the way he relayed Mr.

Gromyko's remarks to the press.

The Soviet position, he said, was

that it did not matter what the

French and British weapon systems

were called as long as they were

(Continued from Page 1)

weapons system he wanted, includ-

ing \$4.8 billion for the MX missile,

\$5.6 billion for the B-1 bomber,

\$430 million for Pershing-2 missiles that are to be deployed shortly in Western Europe and \$144.6 million

To satisfy objections in the

House, the number of MX missiles

was reduced from 27 to 21 and their

deployment was linked to develop-ment of a smaller, more mobile

missile favored by arms control ad-

The House vote Tuesday would

raise spending ceilings on 10 major

social welfare programs by \$1.6 bil-

lion in the next fiscal year. The 10

programs include education grants

for poor children and the handi-

capped, grants to help the poor pay fuel bills and a controversial food

program for low-income pregnant

women and newborn children. All

10 were curtailed two years ago when Mr. Reagan pushed his first

sharp cuts in domestic spending

through Congress.

for nerve eas weapons.

isolation, feeling of rejection, helplessness and increasing despair. Many of the smaller centers, the report says, have no doctors.

 Work. The report says refugees can take only jobs for which no German has applied. "It was clear that there is no intention to offer training facilities to asylum seekers who are expected in principle to leave the country," it said. The report also included Mrs.

Toscani's account of a conversation with Norbert von Neiding, who heads West Germany's federal refugee agency, in which he said that West Germany is "a white so-

He is quoted as adding: "Due to the prevailing political orientation in the Federal Republic of Germany, refuges, flecing rightist politi-cal systems are not welcome."

The agency's relations with West Germany, which contributed about \$33 million to the agency's budget last year, were badly strained when the agency intervened three times on behalf of Kemal Altun, 23, a Turkish refugee who jumped to his death from a window in West Berlin on Aug. 30. Mr. Altun had been granted asylum, but faced extradition proceedings for involvement in the murder of a politician.

The West German governmen has declined to attend an agency seminar in Geneva on the integration of refugees in Western Europe that is to end Thursday.

■ Report Called Erroneous

The West German government said Wednesday that the agency's report was full of errors, Reuters reported from Bonn. Vighard Haerdil, a spokesman for the Intenor Ministry, said at a news conference that the report was poorly researched and "unacceptable."

West Germany's laws on politi cal asylum are "unique in the whole world," Mr. Haerdtl said and added that it was the only country with a constitution guaranteeing admit-tance to political refugees.

included in Western totals in the

Genscher's "impression" that Mos-

cow might forgo its insistence on

the inclusion of French and British

missiles was "what we call in Rus-sian wishful thinking."

the Bonn government had taken a lead in seeking ways to promote a

compromise at the Geneva talks

because of pressure from groups

campaigning against the scheduled

deployment of U.S. cruise and Per-

shing-2 missiles beginning in De-

One of the possible solutions

Asked whether it might help to

merge the two sets of negotiations,

Mr. Kornienko said he saw no

point in this as the U.S. attitude in

The Soviet minister did not rule

both sets of talks was "negative."

out the possibility of combining the

two negotiations over the long term. The idea has recently gained

favor among some missile experts

in Western Europe as a way of

avoiding the confusion over differ-

indications that the U.S. side was

attempting to use the plane inci-

dent to create problems at the Ge-

neva negotiations. He cited a state-

ment last week by Paul H. Nitze,

the chief U.S. negotiator, that the

by what happened to the plane."

talks "cannot but be overshadowed

The tone and thrust of Mr. Kor-

nienko's press conference, which

was an unusual event by Moscow

standards, was interpreted as a sig-

nal to the White House not to try to

take advantage of the Soviet

Official Soviet figures for the als."

Union's diplomatic isolation.

Mr. Kornienko said there were

ent types of nuclear weapons.

that has been explored by West

Western diplomats noted that

Mr. Kornienko said Mr.

ezotiations.

Senate Passes
German officials is the idea that French and British systems be considered in the broader context of

Spending Bill the strategic arms talks also taking place in Geneva.



Summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo Wednesday, the Soviet ambassador, Vladimir Pavlov, rejected Japan's demand for an apology and compensation for the 28 Japanese passengers on the Korean jet that was shot down.

Soviet Instincts on 747 Were to Admit Nothing

(Continued from Page 1)

the accounts damaging to the Soviet Union that were floated in the West were the work of isolated foes of the Soviet system and not of the world at large.

The reaction in the streets suggested that most Russians hardly needed to be persuaded of the necessity of such a drastic action as shooting down the airliner. But the Kremlin still apparently found it necessary to stress again the image it has fostered of itself as a globally accepted champion of humanity and peace, opposed only by schem-

Mr. Komienk

heads as the Soviet Union.

has been acknowledged.

■ Letter From Reagan

the Soviet total is much larger than

President Ronald Reagan has

written Prime Minister Bettino

Craxi of Italy that he is still firmly

committed to reaching a nuclear

arms control agreement with the

Soviet downing of the airliner, The

Associated Press reported from

The White House reaffirmed

Wednesday the U.S. negotiating

posture at the Geneva talks on in-

termediate-range nuclear missiles,

United Press International report-

at Geneva of arms reductions."

said Larry M. Speakes, the deputy

White House press secretary. "And

our delegation is going forward with an amount of flexibility to

listen to any serious Soviet propos-

We continue an active pursuit

■ U.S. Stand Reaffirmed

ed from Washington.

Soviet Union despite the "brutal"

Soviet Rules Out Arms Concessions sians' version would justify their The Soviet leaders evidently presumed that the rest of the world balance of intermediate forces in Europe were provided by the depuwould accept its view that the Koty chief of the general staff, Marrean plane was a hostile introder.

shal Sergei Akhromeyev, who ap-The interview with the pilots peared at the press conference with who downed the jet seemed intend-He said the North Atlantic Treadomestic and foreign audiences ty Organization had 857 mediumsince the film was sold abroad even range nuclear delivery vehicles in before it was shown at home. The Europe made up of bombers and two pilots who scrambled over Sakhalin Island both invoked the imland- and sea-based missiles. He put the Soviet total at 938 units age of a hostile aircraft flying over made up of SS-20 missiles, SS-4s their own homes, spying even while people slept peacefully.

ing Western politicians and capital-

Thus the Kremlin has vet to tell

its people about the boycott of

give its people any inkling of the full scope of the indignation over

There has been no suggestion in

the Soviet accounts that the down-

ing of a civilian jet in peacetime

would in itself arouse horror or that

the world has condemned the ac-

tion despite the mysteries sur-

The suggestion, rather, has been

that if placed in the proper perspec-

tive of suspicion, threatened securi-

ty and international law, the Rus-

Marshal Akhromeyev acknowl-The image was evidently intendedged that the Soviet Union had a ed to show that only the vigilance superiority in missiles but said this of its defenders allows the nation to was offset by the NATO superiorsleep in peace. It was a vision that ity in bombers. He said NATU had Soviet leaders could expect to play well at home, but that they willingone and a half times as many warly sent it abroad, with the image of The United States has argued a man who had shot down a civilian airplane talking about the job as the "meaning of my life," and with against including the bombers in the negotiations on intermediaterange weapons on the ground that all the questions it raised about the sequence of that night's events, the issue is too complex and that

U.S. Cautions **Philippines**

may have been part of a miscon

ception about the rest of the world.

(Continued from Page 1) versation later with Mr. Aquino about the meeting with Mrs. Marcos. Mr. Aquino said that she had asked him "not to come to the

Philippines," because his safety

would be endangered, Mr. Maisto testified. "She said there were individuals who would want to do him harm," said Mr. Maisto in recounting Mr. Aquino's remarks, "She said people loyal to the government could

possibly do him harm." huge trade gap and three devalua-tions of the franc. Mr. Maisto said Mr. Aquino "didn't quite know what to make of

■ Marcos Attacks Opposition

In Manila, President Marcos attacked the opposition Wednesday for allegedly blocking the investi-gation of the assassination, United Press International reported.

The president asserted that his opponents have used "character assassination, propaganda, libel, threats, intimidation and demonstrations" to stymie the inquiry.

Mr. Marcos, in a statement, said it was "strange" for the opposition clamoring for a full investigation. 'Is it because they know something which, if brought out in the investi gation, they would not be able to handle?" he asked.

Three petitions have been filed before the Supreme Court chal-lenging the legality of the commision, forcing it to suspend hearings.

Soviet Jets on the Move agency primarity involved, the National Security Agency, which monitors worldwide communications, had no mechanism for quickly transferring intelligence infor-

WASHINGTON --- U.S. intelli-

gence agencies were aware of heightened Soviet air-defense activity off the Siberian coast an hour authorities before a South Korean airliner was shot down in the area, according to senior intelligence officials.

However, the agencies did not understand the significance of the Soviet actions until after the airlin-

U.S. Security Agencies

Said to Have Spotted

The disclosure was the first time the Reagan administration has re-vealed that U.S. intelligence agencies were in any way aware of the events that led to the downing of the Korean plane while those

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

events were unfolding.
Until now administration officials, when commenting about the incident, have relied on information and tape recordings of Soviet pilots provided by Japan. The exisence of independent U.S. information about the attack had been shielded, officials said, to protect
U.S. intelligence sources and meth-

They added that the U.S. information completely supported the version of events presented by President Ronald Reagan and other senior officials.

The officials provided details about the intelligence information in response to questions on the condition that they not be identified.

The Korean airliner, a Boeing 747 jumbo jet carrying 269 people was shot down by a Soviet jet fighter on Sept. 1 after it entered into Soviet airspace on a flight from

nercial flights to Moscow or to Alaska to Seoul. Intelligence officials said highly sensitive U.S. monitoring equip-ment detected a sudden increase in Soviet air-defense activity over the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Sea of Okhotsk in the early morning hours of Sept. 1. The activity inchided stepped-up radar surveillance followed by the dispatch of rounding the jet's wayward flight. several interceptor aircraft.

The officials said the intelligence technicians were unaware of the flight path of the Korean airliner and concluded that the unusual Soviet actions were part of an air-

the time that a commercial airliner had entered Soviet airspace and was the object of the maneuvers." one official said. However, the officials said, even obtained and analyzed in time to

ed to foster this image both for if sufficient information had been have been difficult to do so. The officials said the intelligence rebuild our defensive strength."

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS - The French govern

ment imposed Wednesday a sur-

charge of up to 8 percent on high-

income taxpayers, increased other

The moves, contained in the pro-

cabinet Wednesday, are designed

to hold the deficit on government

spending to 3 percent of the econo-

my's expected output and to carry

France's trade deficit by the end of

next year and cut the inflation rate

Under the new budget, govern-

The new budget thus continues

the president's attempt to rescue

France from an economic crisis

caused in part by an expansionist

Socialist economic policy designed

to force down unemployment. This

caused an increase in inflation, a

"The aim is to carry on the im-

provement in public finances we

began last year as quickly and hu-

manely as possible," Finance Min-

ister Jacques Delors said Wednes-

He said 1984 was "a crucial

The measures announced

Wednesday weigh heavily on the

better-off classes and appear to be a victory for Prime Minister Pierre

Mauroy and the left of the party

the Socialists are discouraging ini-

France was already the sixth

according to the the Organization

put as measured by the gross na-

year" for the French economy.
"We must show the credibility of

day at a press conference.

our policies," he said.

ment spending will increase by

only 6.8 percent in 1984, the small-

from 9 percent to 5 percent.

est increase in 13 years.

year of austerity.

French Budget Limits

taxes and social security charges

Netherlands, Denmark and
and said the country faced another

gium were more heavily taxed.

posed 1984 budget approved by the percent of gross national product.

out President François Mitter- last few days, opposition politi-rand's commitment to close cians and leaders of the business

Spending, Adds Surtax

mation to civilian aviation

They said that except in clear emergencies, senior officials with the authority to notify other agen-cies might not learn about intelligence information until hours after it was first collected in the field. er had been attacked, the officials

The officials declined to specify how the agency learned of the Sovi-One specific bit of information

collected by the United States, the officials said, showed that at one point a Soviet SA-2 surface-to-air missile unit on the Kamchatka Peninsula was ordered to track a target, which was identified by the Soviet Union as a U.S. RC-135 issance plane.

Little was made of the informa-tion, the officials said, because a check disclosed that the only RC-135 operating in the area that night was beaded back to its base in the Aleutian Islands and had passed no closer than 50 miles (80 kilometers) to Soviet airspace.

■ Soviet Pilots Criticized

Soviet pilots failed to identify the Korean 747 as a civilian plane be-cause of their poor handling of interception techniques, General Goro Takeda, retired chairman of the Joint Staff Council of the Japanese Defense Agency said Wednes-day, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

■ Moscow to Admit Athletes

The Soviet Embassy issued visas Wednesday for 28 South Korean athletes to participate in an international wrestling championship in the Soviet Union on Sept. 22, United Press International reported from Tokyo, citing the Kyodo

■ Reagan Assails Moscow

Mr. Reagan renewed his rhetorical assault on Moscow on Wednesday, calling the Soviet government "a brutal regime" and saying the airliner incident should reinforce the commitment of the United States and its allies to a strong "They had no way of knowing at defense, Reuters reported from

> "We cannot permit such a regime to militarily dominate this planet," Mr. Reagan said in remarks to Hispanic, labor and religious editors who were at the White House for general briefings. "This incident should reaffirm our commitment and that of our allies to

tional product in taxes and social

security payments. This compares

with about 31 percent in the United

States and 37 percent in West Ger-

Only Sweden, Norway, the

Netherlands, Denmark and Bel-

This year, total tax revenues

France are expected to reach 45

În 1984, officials say, it will proba-

As details of the new tax in

creases began to leak out during the

community protested that the So-

cialists were penalizing the most

productive sections of the commu-

nity on whom hopes of economic

The draft budget's main feature

The surcharge is 5 percent of the

total tax due for those paying be-tween 20,000 francs and 30,000

francs, rising to 8 percent for those

In addition, the "exceptional" 1-

percent surcharge applied to all in-

come-tax bills this year will be maintaned in 1984. Social security

charges are also going up next year.

Inheritance taxes are being in-

creased and certain income tax de-

On the other hand, the Socialists

tunes of more than 3.4 million

nesses and industry and represents

The new ruling effectively means

ductions will be lowered.

over Mr. Delors, who is known to agreed to exempt "work tools" fear that high tax rates imposed by from their new wealth tax on for-

most heavily taxed country in the that the wealth tax will not be lev-

is a surcharge next year on taxpayers who owe more than 20,000

francs (\$2,500) in income tax.

bly be about 46 percent.

recovery rest.

WORLD BRIEFS

Deputy Says He Is Acting for Begin

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said Wednesday he was acting as the prime minister of Israel in place of Menachem Begin, who is ill and about to leave office.

"The prime minister does not feel well, that is not a secret," said Mr. Levy, 45, who unsuccessfully challenged Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to be the ruling coalition's choice to succeed Mr. Begin.

Mr. Levy said authority was transferred to him to act as prime minister under Israeli law. The law states that when a prime minister is unable to fulfill his duties or is outside the country, the deputy prime minister fills

Mr. Begin, 70, announced Aug. 28 that he intended to resign, but illness apparently has prevented him from going to President Chaim Herzog with his letter of resignation.

Mr. Begin has not left his home in a week. Earlier Wednesday, his spokesman, Uri Porat, said Mr. Begin was exhausted but was feeling better and could emerge from sechasion by the end of the week.

McNamara Calls Nuclear Arms Useless

WASHINGTON (WP) - Robert S. McNamara, a former U.S. secretary of defense, said in an article published Wednesday that nuclear weapons "serve no military purpose whatsoever" and should not be an element of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's defense. He said he had told Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B.

Johnson that nuclear arms were "totally useless" and that both had agreed never to initiate their use. "I know of nobody that knows how to. limit a nuclear war once it starts," he said in an article in Poreign Affairs. At a news conference at the Arms Control Association, Mr. Mc-Namara said the United States should not launch nuclear weapons in response to a nuclear attack until the motives and extent of the enemy's

Director Says Soviet Threatened Him

BOLOGNA (AP) - Yuri Lyubimov, Moscow's top director of experimental theater, arrived here from London on Wednesday and said he was waiting to hear from Moscow about the future of his

Mr. Lyubimov, 65, here to direct a play, confirmed he had not asked for asylum in Britain. In an interview aired Tuesday by the British Broadcasting Corp., he said he had been threatened by an official of the Soviet Embassy who was angered by his criticism of Kremin interference in the arts.

He told Italian reporters, "I made precise requests to anthorities of my country" and "I am wait-

ing for their response."
In the BBC interview he said he had told Soviet authorities that if



he was not allowed to stage plays the way he wanted, "too bad - I won"

U.S. Ambassador to Britain to Resign LONDON (AP) - U.S. Ambassador John J. Louis Jr., a millionairebusinessman and fund-raiser for the Republican Party, announced Wednesday that he would leave the post this fall.

Mr. Louis, who had served for two and a half years, said in a statement that he would return to business, civic education and charitable work in the United States. He did not say who would succeed him, but embassy sources said Charles H. Price, the ambassador to Belgium, had been

chosen by President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Louis's announcement followed a report by a Daily Mail gossip columnist, Nigel Dempster, that he was being replaced as ambassador because he had been so "lacking in impact" that he had been dubbed "the.

Spain Dismisses High-Ranking Officer

MADRID (Reuters) — The Spanish government dismissed a high-ranking general Wednesday after he had urged pardons for officers jailed for their part in a 1981 coup attempt.

Eduardo Sotillos, a government spokesman, said the weekly cabinet meeting decided to replace Lieutenant General Fernando Soteras, commander of the northwestern seventh military region. General Soteras, 63, had been quoted in the weekly Interviu as saying that the coup plotters were gentlemen with patriotic motives. "Most of the army would be very." pleased to see those comrades released," he said.

Mr. Sotillos said those "unauthorized remarks" were the reason for the general's dismissal. General Soteras was the latest and most senior officer to join a campaign started in June by the extreme rightist newspaper El Alcazar. Seven officers have been sanctioned for writing letters supporting clemency for the plotters. Twenty-nine military officers were jailed for the

coup attempt, when parliament was stormed by troops. Jackson Apologizes for Citing Queen AMSTERDAM (AP) — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson apologized Wednesday for "any error of judgment or interpretation" in having disclosed what he said were Queen Beatrix's personal thoughts on

NATO's planned missile deployment. In a Tuesday interview with The Associated Press, the American civil rights leader said the Dutch queen had told him during a private andience that "she wanted Geneva [arms control negotiations] either to succeed or that "she wanted Geneva [arms control negonations] either to succeed of [the deployment] to be delayed." Mr. Jackson's comments touched off a political commotion in Dutch government circles and were denied by

government spokesman. The queen's comments as related by Mr. Jackson ran counter to Dutch government policy on the cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, as well as the Dutch Constitution, which bars public policy pronouncements by the

Bush Praises Algeria's Nonalignment ALGIERS (AP) — U.S. Vice President George Bush praised Algeria's policy of nonalignment Wednesday but took a hard line on Communist influence in the developing world.

paying more.

The new surcharge, which is only expected to affect the top 10 per-"Many governments that call themselves nonaligned are remarkably myopic in recognizing what Communism does to human rights wherever it takes hold," Mr. Bush said in a speech to 100 high-ranking Algerian cent of income-tax payers, replaces officials. The message apparently was meant for the three East-bloc countries — Yngoslavia, Hungary and Romania — that Mr. Bush will visit after Tunisia, the next and last stop on his tour of North Africa.

Apparently referring to frequent Third World criticism of U.S. policy, Mr. Bush pointed out that "objectivity and balance require equal care in observing the faults of the East." this year's milder 7-percent surcharge, levied on that portion of a taxpayers' bill that exceeds 28,000

Belgian Civil Servants Plan Walkout BRUSSELS (AP) — Belgium's 900,000 civil servants plan to strike

Thursday and Friday in protest against a government austerity plan that could cut their incomes by more than 8 billion Beigian francs (\$148 million) next year. On Wednesday, the powerful Christian and Socialist unions ordered the general strike in all public services.

The strike has grown out of a social protest that began last Friday when railroad workers in two southern urban centers walked out. The protest took the center-right government and trade unions by surprise. Other rails workers and public agents throughout the country have joined in. Urban transport, post and telephone workers joined in, disrupting communications and economic life in Belegium and some schools along the least.

transport, post and telephone workers joined in, disrupting community transport, post and telephone workers joined in, disrupting community transport, post and economic life in Belgium, and some schools closed.

The prime minister, Wilfried Martens, is recovering from a heart operation, but other officials met with trade union leaders to discuss the government's new austerity plan. Representatives of the civil servants did not appear for the meeting and the government asked to meet them on the civil servants did not appear for the meeting and the government asked to meet them on the civil servants did not appear for the meeting and the government asked to meet them on the civil servants did not appear for the meeting and the government asked to meet them on the civil servants did not appear for the meeting and the government asked to meet them on the civil servants did not appear for the meeting and the government asked to meet them on the civil servants did not appear for the meeting and the government asked to meet them on the civil servants did not appear for the meeting and the government asked to meet them on the civil servants did not appear for the meeting and the government asked to meet them on the civil servants did not appear for the civil servants did no Western industrial world last year, ied on privately owned shops, busifor Economic Cooperation and De- a major concession to the business velopment. The government takes community. Art, forests and stocks 43.7 percent of the economy's out-

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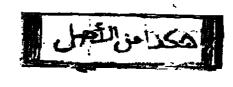
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United, Citing Life Rafts, Restricts Flights of 747s

United Press International CHICAGO - United Airlines is barring Boeing 747s from flying over water because of problems discovered with emergency life, rafts, the airlines said Wednesday." "The rafts did not remain inflat-

time," said James J. Hartigan, sirline president. "As a result we made a decision to withhold the 747s from over-water flying."

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BRIEFS

Acting for Bend Prime Minister David Long to leave office well, that is not a secret but send Foreign Minister Vibral at the him to are at the secret but to succeed Mr. Regin eried to him to act as prime at when a prime minister is the matry, the deputy prime minister is the matry.

that he intended to resign but

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Tigh-Ranking Mic Spanish government design of

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1983 EW JERSEY

Senator John Glenn speaks to the delegates at the New Jersey Democratic convention.

Glenn Tops Field in New Jersey Straw Poll

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey - Senator John Glenn of Ohio has won New Jersey's non-binding Democratic straw poll, defeating former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and the rest of the Democratic field in a contest largely ignored by the

Mr. Glenn, benefiting from a personal appearance at the state Democratic convention Tuesday morning gave his presidential campaign a boost by winning 432, or 38 percent, of the 1.125 votes cast. Mr. Mondale, who chose not to contest the

straw vote, received 317, or 28 percent.

The "uncommitted" line on the ballot drew 294 votes, or 26 percent, after some delegates monnted a campaign to send a message that they were not impressed with any of the amounced candidates. Among other amounced candidates. Senator Gary Hart of Colorado received 41, or 4 percent; Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, who made a last-minute appearance at the convention

Tuesday morning, got 26 votes, or 2 percent; ar Senator Alan Cranston of California received 12 votes, or 1 percent. The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, who has not announced his candidacy, polled 67 votes, or 6 percent.

■ Glenn Backs Israel

The United States should stop trying to be evenhanded in the Middle East and give Israel its unequivocal support, Mr. Glenn said Tuesday, The

He added that the United States should be prepared to move its embassy in Israel to Jerusa-

lem when the time is right. Mr. Glenn, in an address to the Foreign Policy Association at the New York Hilton, also said that the Reagan administration should end "the ridiculous fiction that American troops are not engaged in hostilities" in Lebanon and formally notify Congress as required under the War Powers Act, something Mr. Reagan has been resisting.

training current teachers, altering try say that a major problem in the reward system to retain and trying to attract qualified mathe-

attract good teachers, restructuring matics and science teachers, whose

the content of courses and raising starting salaries average \$13,000,

age of technology is failing to pro-vide its own children with the intel-raising the pay of teachers by re-

lectual tools needed for the 21st warding excellence and by recog-

century," said the report, which is nizing mathematics and science as

entitled "Educating Americans for fields in which higher salaries are the 21st Century." It urged that needed to compete for personnel.

"The nation that dramatically with salaries in business and indusand boldly led the world into the try.

The commission recommended

has been the difficulty of vying

The report left it to state and

local governments, however, to

Much of the commission's strat-

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Study Calls for 'Exemplary' Schools In U.S., Specializing in Math, Science

achievement standards.

changes be made immediately so that achievement in the United

1995," the year that students enter-

mathematics than students in Ja-

States "is the best in the world by find the revenues.

New York Times Service -WASHINGTON — A panel appointed by the National Science Board has urged the creation of a network of "exemplary" schools specializing in mathematics and

The report by the Commission on Precollege Education in Mathematics, Science and Technology said Tuesday that "sweeping and dramatic changes" are essential for upgrading mathematics and science education in public schools. It called for the creation of special schools, 1,000 at the elementary ing first grade this fall will com-level and 1,000 at the secondary plete high school. level to be launched mainly with U.S. funds.

take three years of science and ondary school teachers to increase Proposed changes also involve pan, West Germany and the Soviet Union. dren earlier for mathematics and science, expanding high school enrollments in the two subjects, re-

ree years, \$680 million annually for the next two years and \$331 U.S. Agency Aide million each year thereafter. The largest portion of the aid, \$829 mil-Allegedly Ignored lion over three years, would cover 65 percent of the start-up costs for Pesticide Threat

New York Times Service

declining to take emergency action to protect workers from the pesti-

The pesticide has been described

by scientists as a potent cancer-

causing agent in test animals. More than 100,000 U.S. workers are ex-

posed to the pesticide, according to

Representative George Miller, a California Democrat who is chair-

man of the Labor Standards Sub-

Thorne G. Auchter, assistant

secretary of occupational safety

and health, whose agency regulates health and safety in the workplace, told the panel Tuesday that he had

rejected a petition to set an emer-

gency standard to protect workers from ethylene dibromide, or EDB,

because there was insufficient evi-

dence that workers were being dan-

But Mr. Miller produced a memorandum from Frank A. White, the agency's solicitor, that explained in

detail how an emergency standard to control the pesticide could be

justified in a court of law.

gerously exposed.

nittee of the House Education

ide ethylene dibromide.

the exemplary schools. The prospect for such aid viewed as problematic in light of WASHINGTON — The chairthat of a House panel has charged that the director of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration ignored his staff's advice in to reduce U.S. allocations for edu-

The commission of 20 persons was established in April 1982 by the National Science Board, the body appointed by the president to set policies for the National Science Foundation. The board is to receive the report at its meeting Thursday and then send it on to the White House.

A primary emphasis in the report is on improving the quality of the teaching. It stated:

"Unfortunately, we currently have severe shortages of qualified mathematics, science and technology teachers throughout the nation, and many of today's teachers in these fields badly need retraining."

The report proposes that the states, assisted by the National Science Foundation, develop programs to improve the science and mathematics background of existing teachers, an activity the agency undertook until it was abandoned in recent years for fiscal reasons. School officials across the coun-

Fire at Bangkok IBM Office

The Associated Press BANGKOK - Fire swept four The congressman said that at floors of the International Business least 108,000 workers were exposed Machines Corp. building here to EDB, a colorless substance used in pesticides to furnigate certain mated \$13 million in damage to types of fruit, vegetables and grain computer equipment, police and to prevent the spread of insects. company officials said.

Americans Showing More Interest In Religious Matters, Survey Shows

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - A new poll reflects what the poll-taker George Gallup Jr. describes as "a rising tide of interest and involvement in religion among all levels of U.S. society."

religion among all levels of U.S. society."

— The telephone sampling of 1,029 adults, conducted in the last week of July, indicated that six out of 10 Americans said they were more listerested in religious matters than they were five years ago.

— At the same time, Mr. Gallup said that only about 12 percent of the population could be classified as "highly committed" to their religious faith. The percentage of people who attend church or synagogue has remained colorizatively static since the end of the 1960s with 415 percent Restriction of synagogue has relatively static since the end of the 1960s, with 41.5 percent for some of 10 adults surveyed said they had participated in one or the control of 10 activities such as Rible said.

groups, evangelism, and speaking in tongues. . Bible study attracted the largest proportion — 26 percent, or one out of every four Americans. That figure is up from 19 percent in 1978, Mr. Gallup said. According to the study, more than one-third of Americans say their religious beliefs influence their political views to a greater extent than was the case five years ago, but 27 percent said eligion's infinence on their politics has decreased.

By Howard Kurtz mounted pairol. Washington Past Service WASHINGTON — When Cap-

But in an unusual experiment, the police, city officials and Oakdevelopers are working together to reduce the lear of crime, partly by erasing the signs of decay that reinforce the impression of a dangerous and undestrable neigh-

U.S. Justice Department's National Institute of Justice is spending more than \$2 million on similar projects in Houston and Newark, New Jersey, to determine whether the concept will work elsewhere.

and gambling on street corners, part of town."

But critics say a better solution would be to reduce break-ins and

"We've taken a fair amount of heat on this from people who say it sounds like PR," said Lawrence W. Sherman of the Police Foundation, which is running the Justice Department project. "The accusation is that we're Dr. Feelgood, that we're telling people they shouldn't be afraid of crime when crime is a terrible problem.

Captain Sama said he faced the same difficulties when Oakland developers complained that downtown workers, especially women, were being hassled on the street by beggars and teen-agers. Local businesses agreed to contribute \$400,000 a year, which helped Captain Sarna increase the number of officers on foot patrol from 12 to

egy for raising achievement in mathematics and science depends U.S. Still Studying Rule "Children in the United States, on retraining elementary school the report said; are less likely to teachers and finding enough sec-On Seat Belts, Air Bags

The report called for an hour of administration will move with "all mathematics and 30 minutes of sci-deliberate speed" to determine The U.S. government is asked to ence each day in elementary whether to require air bags or autopay \$956 million in each of the first schools. In high school, every stumatic seat belts in new automomatic seat belts in new automodent would be expected to enroll in biles, according to Diane Steed, three years of mathematics, includdeputy administrator of the Naing algebra and geometry, and three years of science and technoltional Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

ogy, including computer science. The administration has tried to Among students graduating revoke the Carter administration's from high school now, 84 percent requirement that cars be equipped do not take physics, 65 percent do with air bags or automatic seat not take chemistry, 62 percent do belts. The Supreme Court ruled in President Ronald Reagan's efforts not take calculus and 48 percent do June that the government's action not take geometry, according to the in seeking to repeal the rule was National Science Foundation. "arbitrary and capricious."

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U.S. Police Try to Reduce Fear of Urban Crime

Authorities Use 'Scarecrow Effect' to Improve Poor Reputations of Neighborhoods

tain Pete Sarna of the Oakland, California, police department looked around his downtown business district two years ago, he saw "a lot of flophouses, a lot of panhandlers, a lot of addicts, a lot of prostitutes" — in short, an urban landscape guaranteed to scare

away potential new businesses.

Apparently impressed with the results of Oakland's efforts, the

Although Oakland put more poal experiments do not involve more policemen and are not attempting to reduce what officials call "hard" crime. Instead, said James K. Stewart, director of the justice institute, they are aimed at public perceptions that are not justified by crime statistics

they see robberies in progress or autos being stolen," said Mr. Stewart, a former chief of detectives in Oakland, "It's because they see graffiti, broken windows, panhandlers, overt prostitution, loitering adding, "You can't maintain a business if no one will come to your

Since then, Captain Sarna said. downtown burglaries and assaults have declined by as much as 30 percent, prostitutes are plying their trade elsewhere and several hotels that housed mostly welfare recipients have shut down. The streets are cleaner, broken windows have been repaired and there are fewer panhandlers on the street.

"You get an immediate deterrent - I call it the scarecrow effect," Captain Sarna said, "The cop is out there questioning people, talking to teen-agers, solving problems, getting street people into a facility. It's reassuring; people love

Captain Sarna has encouraged commuters to report street incidents on index cards distributed to local offices, and he has urged architects to design buildings without obstructed entrances and alleys, which are often used by muggers.

"We were faced with more of a perception problem than a crime lice officers on the street, the feder- problem," said Bill Bodrug, vice al experiments do not involve more president of Bramalea Ltd., an Oakland developer that is a major contributor to the police patrols "We just signed IBM to a major lease, and they wouldn't have come if we didn't have this program in

In both Newark and Houston. "People don't decide that some- certain city services will be concenplace is a high-crime area because trated in four neighborhoods and compared with a fifth area that will receive no special effort.

The Newark police plan to set up

A New Look For U.S. Army: Dress Earrings

WASHINGTON - The U.S. Army, responding to the demands of its women, has decided that they may wear ear-

rings in uniform. But the earrings must be conservative — spherical, no larger than a quarter of an inch in diameter and made of gold, silver or pearls. In addition, the army said, they "must fit snugly against the ear.'

The earrings can be worn only with the dress or service green uniforms, meaning that none of the army's 75,000 women can wear them with combat

The decision brings the army into line with the navy and air force, whose women have been allowed to wear similar jewelry for several years.

30 and buy horses for a small storefront offices, hand out news- youths on probation. The schools letters and go door-to-door in residential neighborhoods in an effort to improve community relations. Despite budget cutbacks, the may-or's office has asked other city partment plans to pitch in.

agencies to focus attention on the Police Foundation official working target areas. The courts have agreed to sentence some juvenile delinquents to dows will be repaired, dirty streets clean up vacant lots in their neighwill be cleaned up and abandoned borhoods, rather than placing the

will keep recreation centers open at ble in a sprawling city like Housnight to reduce loitering on street ton, so the police there will rely on corners. Even the sanitation de telephone contacts, mailings and

buildings will be torn down."

"We're intensifying the delivery . Mr. Pate said the Justice Departof city services," said Tony Pate, a ment is not paying for direct services because it wanted to avoid in Newark, "so that broken win- criticism "that a program might succeed purely because the federal government was providing a massive infusion of funds.

Small foot patrols are not feasi-

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Chad Proudly Defends Remote Desert Crossroad

Stand at Oum Chalouba Signals Determination to Continue Fighting Rebels.

By Clifford D. May

New York Times Servi OUM CHALOUBA, Chad This remote desert crossroad does not look like a prize worthy of the worry of diplomats in Paris and ington or the lives of soldiers from a half dozen countries.

There is very little here - an old adobe fortress, built by the French in colonial times, now abandoned and crumbling; two whitewashed buildings marked with red crosses, also abandoned, and the carcasses of several vehicles, rusting in the relentless heat of the sub-Saharan

Nearby, there is the merest hint of green grass, some stunted trees and thorny bushes, the mud-brick and straw huts of a few nomadic goatherds and two pale stones marking the unpaved routes to the northern Chadian settlements of Fada and Faya-Largeau. Yet this desolate landscape has

become the focus of the conflict in Chad, the one place where, in re-cent days, the forces of President Hissène Habre have continued to fight the Libyan-supported rebel troops of former President Goukonni Oneddei.

Scattered about are remnants of those clashes -- bodies decomposing in the dust, charted weapons and overturned jeeps, and every so often a pair of boots standing by

"Many of the soldiers here are not used to wearing boots," said Idriss Deby, 28, the head of Chad's armed forces. "So if they think they will have to run, they take the boots

off and leave them behind."

Chad is a divided country. The northern region, from the Libyan border to Faya-Largeau and Fada, is under the control of Mr. Goukouni, who himself appears to be under the control of Colonel Moamer Qadhafi of Libya. The southern section of Chad.

from Salal in the west to Arada in the east, is protected by a chain of French military bases formally known as the "perimeter of security," but more often referred to as rance's "red line."

The French have advised the Chadian government to pull its forces back behind Arada. The government has refused.

"Chad is Chad." said Ibrahim Mahamat Itno, 30, a senior military commander in the region. "We're not giving up any of it. We don't want a partition, we don't accept the idea that Qadhafi should keep what he has taken through invasion That the government defends

Ourn Chalouba is a source of pride, but not necessarily of pleasure.
"We invited the French here to help us recover the land lost to the Libyans," Mr. Itno said. "But so far they have shown no willingness. to do that."

Instead, the French continue to

insist that they have come to Chad

only to assist and train the Chadian Army and, if need be, to defend troops in Chad do not plan to go into combat as long as the forces equipped and guided by Colonel

Qadhafi do not try to move beyond territory taken before Aug. 11, when French troops arrived. At Our Chalouba, the rebels can still assault the government's forces without provoking the French, and Mr. Habré, who on his own does not have the strength to drive the enemy out, can still dem-

and accepted the status quo. Recently, the government allowed five reporters to travel in the Oum Chalouba region to see his visit this week to Washington, justice.



A government soldier killed in combat near Ourn Chalouba on Sept. 6 lies in the sand.

men, fighters accustomed to sleep-

little arrogance about them.

on Tobruk. Instead, the opponents,

they call that a minor skirmish?"

who was in control and judge for themselves the ferocity of the com-

Northeastern Chad is one seg-ment in a little changed and little Chalouba are composed of hard known bridge between the Arab and African worlds. Women ing on carpets in the sand, sipping wrapped in colorful cotton dresses water poured from a goatskin and walk through the narrow, walled streets of villages carrying on their

heads clay jugs filled with water.
The one anachronistic element in this otherwise ancient and tranquil picture is the presence of the French and Chadian soldiers, with their weapons and sophisticated

and Arada daily, bringing with automatic weapons, charge back and Arada daily, bringing with and forth across the wasteland, firthem not only guns and bullets but ing at each other often bitting also soft drinks and references. also soft drinks, and refrigerators to keep the soft drinks cool, and generators to make the refrigera-

tors work, and fuel to keep the Most of these goods are for young French recruits with red faces, short-cropped hair and the

youth and power.

only fighting rebels here?" he says. "We are fighting Qadhafi and Qa-

arrogance that often accompanies

Beyond the last French armored weapons, Libyan equipment, I vehicles at Arada, there is a sudden an prisoners. We have proof." In fact, no Libyan prisoners change of mood. The patrols carrying Mr. Habre's banner near Oum could be presented for question and a senior Chadian official said privately that the Libyans were

clever and rarely risked their own soldiers on the front lines. But an impressive cache of what eating rice and wild gazelle from a was evidently captured Libyan military hardware was at Kalait. There nunal bowl swarming with flies. Some of these fighters are no were trucks and armored vehicles more than 12 years old. There is with markings in Arabic, Soviet-Desert warfare here does not made cannons and dozens of boxes much resemble Rommel's assault of ammunition, some labeled:

Tractor parts. Tripoli.' "If this were just a Chadian problem, a fight among ourselves," Mr. Itno said, "we wouldn't ever

ing at each other often, hitting each ask the French for help." "The French colonized us," la "Some days we spent 11 hours in said. "They drew our frontiers and battle," Mr. Itno said. "How can now we need them to guarantee the integrity of those frontiers against a foreign invader. Chadians died to And how can people say we are help de Gaulle liberate France from Hitler. Why should some Frenchmen not die to help us liber-Mr. Deby, the head of the armed ate our country from Qadhafi? forces, says: "We have Libyan Why not? What's the problem?"

Mugabe's Austerity Program Seeks To Spread Burden Across Society

By Glenn Frankel

HARARE. Zimbahwe - Prime

Major social welfare programs have been cut by one-third, an income tax has been imposed on precut by two-thirds, causing immedipercent on many basic foodstuffs.

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den among all segments of society onstrate that he has not given up

Minister Robert Mugabe is admin-istering heavy austerity measures to ment's socialist rhetoric in the three tween the growing black urban

At the same time, the new strategy risks alienating those who form the base of the government's supviously exempt wage earners near the base of the government's sup-the bottom of the salary scale, and port — the growing black urban government subsidies have been middle class that faces higher prices and taxes as well as a governate increases of 14 percent to 50 ment-imposed wage freeze, and the poor, whose expectations since independence have far exceeded their incomes.

seeks to spread the economic bur-The man behind the policy, Berand one that Mr. Mugabe, a Marx-nard Chidzero, Mr. Mugabe's ist, is undoubtedly stressing as he hard-nosed finance minister, insists appeals for more U.S. government that the government has not altered aid and private investment during its goals of socialism and economic

The austerity program already has won grudging applause from most of the predominantly white Roger Riddell, an economist for the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries, sees Zimbabwe's ecobusiness community, which has lis- nomic conflict as not between cure Zimbabwe's seriously ailing years since the black majority came middle class and its poorer rural to power. middle class and its poorer rural brethren. The government will be hard-pressed to satisfy both -... higher food prices, for example, put more money in farmers' pockets but hit urban dwellers hard.

For a while, it looked as if there would be enough for everyone. With the coming of black rule and the end of international sanctions, Zimbabwe's economy took off, recording phenomenal growth rates adjusted for inflation, of 15 percent in 1980 and 13 percent in 1981, Spurred by that growth, the gov ernment undertook an ambitious program of reconstruction, including an enormous resettlement plant to provide arable farmland for peasants and the purchase of several major companies formerly in private at major companies at major companie

But economic emphoria died abruptly last year, when the world recession and punishing drought combined to slash the growth rate

have been wiped out

To set things right, Mr. Chidzero has cut government spending on new housing by two-thirds, on land resettlement by half, and on new construction by 40 percent. He also slashed government food subsidies by two-thirds. The cuts are even more drastic when adjusted for Zimbabwe's 17-percent inflation." Some observers see the hand of

the International Monetary Fund behind many of the austerity measures. The fund agreed last March to provide up to \$350 million is loans under conditions that have never been publicly released.

■ Officer to Be Freed. The third of six detained air force officers was to be freed and deported Wednesday night, a day, after Mr. Robert Mugabe met Pres-ident Ronald Reagan and difcussed, among other things, the

In Dublin, Sean Whelan, a spokesman for the Irish Foreign Affairs Ministry, said Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, 36, who was

58 Taiwanese Feared Dead United Press Internation

-

Manufacturing has declined by balance of payments deficit leaged to \$550 million, the government has been forced to borrow \$440 million abroad, and the 40,000 new. obs created since independence

fate of the remaining detained The Associated Press reported

issued an Irish passport while in detention, would be released. Wednesday.

TAIPEI -- At least 58 Taiwanese fishermen are missing and feared dead after 10 boats capsized in the South China Sea during #typhoon last week, some of the little of the day. The survivors were brought back to Taiwan on Wednesday.

By Philip Taubman New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Carrying two Guatemalan passports, a bundle of frayed papers that he says document corruption in the Guatemalan military and a small satchel of clothes, Captain Erwin Guerra.

> country the last week in June. -He knew then only that his life had been threatened by the military and that sanctuary was waiting with his relatives in the United States. Blocked by security agents from flying out of the Guatemala City airport, Captain Guerra flew across the border to Mexico on a private plane piloted by a friend and made his way to Miami by way of Mexico City.

Thus began an odyssey that has brought him into the middle of relations between the United States and Guatemala and focused attention on the chronic human rights

problems of Central America.
In an account confirmed by U.S.
officials, Captain Guerra has
charged that earlier this year the Guatemalan Army murdered a Guatemalan linguist working on a U.S. education project. He also said he was present at a meeting in April when Guatemala's defense minister, General Oscar Meiia Victores, told a group of junior officers that he would ensure that a second lientenant purportedly involved in the killing would be acquitted.

General Mejia Victores, who became Guatemala's head of state in a coup last month, denied the charge in an interview and said an army unit had killed the linguist, whom the general described as a communist, when he tried to escape while being questioned.

For Reagan administration offi-cials, Captain Guerra's story is an unexpected and not entirely welcome reminder that U.S. concern

Says Military Is Corrupt

U.S. Plays Down Captain's Account

Of Army's Killing of Project Worker

about human rights abuses often gives way to other foreign policy considerations. In this case, according to State Department offi-cials, the administration quietly de-cided several months ago that it could not be used to be the killing poison relations between Washington and Guatemala City.

As a result, the State Department has displayed none of the enthusiasm it often shows for a defector who has a message that the U.S. government wants the public to hear. Earlier this year, State De-partment officials made a defector from Nicaragua available to some reporters to talk about the operations of the Sandinist intell service. No one from the State Department has called Captain Guerra since an article on the killing, based partly on his account, was published Sunday in The New York Times.

Captain Guerra, 33, is a 16-year veteran of the Guatemalan Army. He says his objection to the killing of the linguist, Patricio Ortiz Mal-douado, has nothing to do with the death itself, but stems from his anger that the Guatemalan Army seemed willing to make a jungor officer the scapegoat for carrying out orders from his superiors.

His knowledge of details of the killing, acquired when he was sta-tioned in the area where it took place, was not the main reason he felt threatened. He says he was interrogated and threatened by army intelligence officers in June because he has evidence that military leaders diverted millions of dollars

major source of lead contamination

in both Mexican and American

children. The company has agreed

to a \$90-million cleanup plan. And

high levels of carbon monoxide

pollution are attributed to lengthy automobile idling at jammed U.S.

border control stations, which,

state and city officials complain, are beyond their control.

Nowhere, though, is the intract-ability of the problem clearer than

here in El Paso, a growing city of

more than 425,000 opposite Juarez,

cans from the interior seeking eco

nomic opportunity. The cities lie astride a pass between the Juarez and Franklin mountains. As in Los

Angeles, temperature inversions

Under the U.S. Clean Air Act of

1977, the EPA threatened El Paso

with economic sanctions last year

because it had not met federal stan-

dards for carbon monoxide, ozone,

suspended particulates and lead. Local officials here feel the han-

dling of the pollution problem typi-

fies the inability of officials in

Washington and Mexico City to

grasp the complex realities of life

"We sometimes feel that federal

ancies refuse to acknowledge

that we have a city twice our size

just across the border," said Raul Munuz, El Paso's chief of environ-

mental and community health services. "It is unfair to ask the people

of El Paso to pay the price when we cannot control it all."

Jack De Vita, chief of air pro-grams at the HPA's regional office in Dallas, agreed, but said, "Not all the blame lies with the Mexicans;

there are more things El Paso can

do." He said more could be done to

check U.S. vehicles for improper tuning and for tampering with emission controls. Many Ameri-

cans cross the border to buy lowquality leaded gasoline, only 60 cents a gallon, that ruins catalytic

Under Mr. de la Madrid, a reorganized Mexican environmental agency recently sent a new official,

Rosa M. Salas, to Juárez. She met

with the board two weeks ago. But

officials say basic bureaucratic

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At U.S.-Mexican Border, said. "They drew our hour Pollution Doesn't Stop Smelting and Refining Co. copper plant is believed to have been a

By Robert Reinhold New York Times Service

EL PASO, Texas - For much of last week, a large cement factory just across the Mexican border in Ciudad Juárez was filling the air with almost 60 tons of dust pollution a day. And as happens often, much of it drifted over this U.S. city, which has one of the worst air pollution problems in the United

Hundreds of miles to the west, sewage drifts from Tijuana, Mexico, to California, creating sanita-tion problems for San Diego.

The situations in these two reies all along the 1,900-mile (3,000kilometer) border from the lower Rio Grande valley to the Pacific coast. These cities are under pressure to clean up pollution, but the source is not entirely within their trap bad air, particularly in the

Such problems led President Ronald Reagan and President Mi-guel de la Madrid Hurtado of Mexico to sign an agreement last month establishing a "basis for cooperation" between the the United States and Mexico to protect the environment along the border. An international conference on the problems was held this week at the University of California, Los Angeles, at-tended by scientists and officials from both countries.

In the case of El Paso, cement dust pollution from Chidad Juárez comes when the Cementos de Chihuahna plant's advanced emission controls are shut down by maintenance problems or by frequent power failures. It drifts over the border to Texas.

The cross-border problems of water, air and pesticide pollution have become all the more orgent in can government has given priority to reviving the country's collapsed economy, leaving it with little abili-ty to combat pollution.

born extending help to their Mexican neighbors. San Diego, for example, treats 13 million and for example and for ex rew houses in the first Tijuans. Even with that help, i rescribing to the first million gallons of sewage is flux construction to the ocean daily, stable solvent the first million gallons of sewage is flux construction to the ocean daily, stable solvent the first sewage and solvent the open daily. million liters) of sewage a day from Tiguana. Even with that help, nine million gallons of sewage is flushed

Similar sewage problems affect Anzona border towns like Nogales.
The lower Rio Grande valley Arizona border towns like Nogales. Some observer is been cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for not meeting U.S. standards for the conbehing of the protection of dust and other air pollution.

Such problems have been cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for not meeting U.S. standards for the conbehing of the problems have been cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for not meeting U.S. standards for the control of dust and other air pollution.

Such problems have been cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for not meeting U.S. standards for the control of the problems have been cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for not meeting U.S. standards for the control of the problems have been cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for not meeting U.S. standards for the control of the problems have been cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for not meeting U.S. standards for the control of the problems have been cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for not meeting U.S. standards for the control of the problems have been cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for not meeting U.S. standards for the control of the problems have been cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for not meeting U.S. standards for the control of the problems have been cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for not meeting U.S. standards for the control of the problems have been cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for not meeting U.S. standards for the control of the problems have been cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for not meeting U.S. standards for the control of the problems have been cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for not meeting U.S. standards for the control of the problems have been cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for not meeting U.S. standards for the control of the problems have been cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for not meeting U.S. standards for the cont around Brownsville, Teras, has officials say bas been cited by the U.S. Environ-problems remain.

me or been publish agreement, the latest of many, was officer to be free greeted with some conscience. Officer to be free greeted with some cynicism in El The third of sit the pass. Agreements over the way have produced and have produced and single sin Applegate of the University of Texsa at El Paso. He is an authority on
fire of the remains border pollution.

The agreement ione was he and vague press releases but little clse, in the words of Howard G.

Applegate of the University of Tex-

Walter Hunt, an official in the EPA's Office of International Acivities, acknowledged that the going would be rough, explaining that the insistence of the United States, not Mexicans' priorities are not on the border. the agreement had been reached at aiwalless of The pollution in Mexico City, to shame anything you see on the

Pollution travels both ways. In



WAVE OF STRIKES - Argentine teachers, seeking a salary increase, demonstrate outside the presidential palace in Buenos Aires. The teachers organized a nationwide one-day strike Tuesday to protest falling income, the result of the country's high inflation rate. Law clerks, tax inspectors and police have also organized slowdowns or strikes.

Specifically, he says, some of those officers, after ordering him to investigate corruption on a high-two Guatemalan Army intelligence way construction project, took posession of automobiles that he had repossessed from other officials who had bought them with high-

his interrogation he hid with rela- litical asylum.

of government money into private tives for a week before fleeing. When he reached Miami in July, joined him in the United States last

he said, he was told by a friend who month, returned to Guatemala last works at the Miami airport that week Captain Guerra said his wife officers were in Miami looking for him. After hiding at the home of a relative for two days, Captain Guerra flew to another U.S. city, la," vhere he is now living with rela-Captain Guerra said that after tives. Last week he applied for po-

depend on his relatives for housing. food and financial assistance.

"I can never return to Guatema-Cantain Guerra said, "hecause the officials in the military would surely have me killed as soon as I stepped onto Guatemalan soil."

His wife and three children, who

had been uncomfortable having to

4 U.S. Groups to File Suit Over Plan To Release an Altered-Gene Microbe

By Philip J. Hiles Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The government has approved the first release of a gene-engineered microbe into the environment, but four organizations are expected to file a lawsuit to halt the experiment.

A board of the National Institutes of Health has approved field tests of a bacterium containing a gene that has been altered so that it prevents the formation of frost crystals on plants at temperatures as low as minus 5 centigrade (23 Fahrenheit).

Most frost damage occurs between minus 4 and minus 1 centigrade (25 and 30 Fahrenheit), so the new bacterium has an enormous commercial potential, researchers say. Agriculture Department officials said successful results could save millions of dollars in crops that would otherwise be lost to frost.

But the four organizations contend in their lawsuit that the experiment could be hazardous. In the worst case, the opponents speculate, the frost-preventing bacteri-um might rise into the upper atmosphere and disrupt the natural formation of ice crystals there, which could in turn affect the glob-

Suing the government are the Humane Society of the United States, the Environmental Task Force Inc., Environmental Action

nomic Trends. Washington, the plaintiffs say that governing gene engineering work.

Introducing gene-engineered bacte
Until research was delayed reintroducing gene-engineered bacte-

and house sparrows, both of which are agricultural pests."

They also contend that the National Institutes of Health board is unqualified to assess the environmental risk of such an experiment, because it has no ecologists or botanists and has failed to carry out an environmental assessment of the experiment's dangers. The institutes offered no com-

ment on the lawsuit Tuesday, but scientists familiar with the experiment said it would be hard to argue that it was risky, since very similar experiments with frost-stopping bacteria have already been carried out successfully and with no apparent risk. Those experiments altered the bacterium in similar ways, but by methods other than gene engineering, and so were beyond regulation by the institutes.

out by Steven Lindow of the University of California and partly lice reported Wednesday.

Inc., and the Foundation on Eco-funded by Advanced Genetic Sci ences, a company in Berkeley, Cali-In the lawsuit, expected to be formia — was approved by the infiled in U.S. District Court in stitutes under existing federal rules

ria into the environment is much cently, Mr. Lindow had planned to like introducing a foreign plant spray a field of potatoes this month into the country. "Some of our with an altered version of the exmost significant problems are of tremely common organism called that nature," the lawsuit said. Pseudomonas syringae. The natural "These include the kudzu weed, the organism lives on the outside of chestnut blight, the gypsy moth, plants after they sprout, and it Dutch elm disease, and starlings makes a chemical that encourages the formation of frost and ice at-

only slightly below freezing. Mr. Lindow and his colleagues have identified the genes in the organism that trigger this quickfreezing action, and they have excised these genes from the bacterium. These neutered organisms are sprayed on the plants as soon as they emerge from the soil. Once the bacteria are in place, they take over the niche usually occupied by their frost-causing rela-tions, crowding out any of the frost-causing variety before they can take hold.

Czechoslovak Flees to West

MUNICH - A 19-year-old Czechoslovak frontier guard who said he was fed up with conditions Germany, the Bavarian Border Po-

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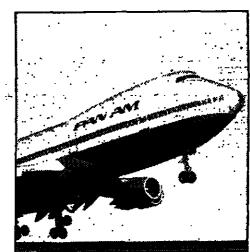
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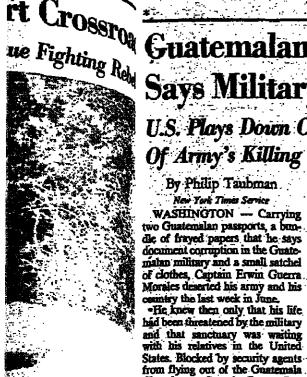
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The French colonial now we need them to prote integrity of those fromens foreign unvader. Challent help de Gaulle libert h from Hitler. Why should Frenchmen not die wiebei Pan Why not? What site prite

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Crisis in Lebanon

With American peacekeeping troops being killed in Lebanou and with that country threatening to break apart, the Reagan administration faces a severe crisis.

The crisis has several parts. Mr. Reagan is moving to fulfill what must be the first policy requirement as long as the Marines remain exposed: to ensure that they have the resources and orders to defend themselves adequately. But he seems to be under no illusion that anything faintly resembling a military solution is conceivable. His evident hope is that a show of readiness to employ force as necessary will help calm down the military situation and give diplomacy a bit more time to accomplish the main thrust of American policy, to try to save Lebanon as a unified state.

The Reagan administration has come to understand that it is not enough just to strengthen the Lebanese central government. That government has to be preserved as the single available instrument of Lebanese unity and sovereignty, but it must also be induced to share political power more fairly with the non-Christian, less privileged communities that

have, in Syria, a tough patron close at hand.

The Christian-dominated government of Amin Gemayel, shying from redistributing national political power, blames the latest violence primarily on international - Syrian, Palestinian, Iranian — intervention. On this basis it pleads for stronger U.S. support of its "infant army." The Reagan adm

takes stern note of the Syrian hand behind the Moslem and Druze militias currently challeng-ing the Christian militias and the Lebanese army. However, making a crucial and necessary distinction, Mr. Reagan calls the battling a "civil war" that it is Beirut's responsibility to handle, militarily and politically.

Certainly it would have been better to start serious internal talks before the Druze overcame Christian Phalange fighters and bloodied the Lebanese army in the Chuf area just evacuated by Israel. But the premise of the diplomacy being conducted by American and Saudi envoys, among others, is that there is still some time. Israel, too, has a role: discreetly, to keep Syria from directly entering the fray.

Congress has been rightly concerned that American policy be prudent and that the War Powers Act be respected. On policy there is a substantial majority that either supports the president's measured approach or chooses not to take responsibility for hemming him in. That consensus seems to be permitting a mutually satisfactory War Powers formula to be worked out. No president likes Congress to inhibit his foreign policy. But if the peace-makers' best efforts fail, Mr. Reagan could yet

be glad he had congressional company.

If the worst happens and Lebanon slides toward dissolution, America will need a new policy. That will be the time to reconsider the U.S. role, including the role of the Marines.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Illegal Immigration

Hey, bud, you want some fake identifica-tion? It's not hard to find. In Texas one lorger provided whole ID packets, including Social Security card and birth certificate, for \$75.

If that is all an illegal alien needs to stay in the United States, no wonder there are so many of them. Indeed, there is such a wave of false papers that some people now suggest surrendering to the illegal tide.

Sure, they say, Congress may finally be on the verge of passing the big Simpson-Mazzoli immigration reform bill that is meant to put the United States back in control of its borders. But with all the forgeries, the argument goes, it can't work, so what's the use?

It is an infuriating attitude, so defeatist as to be suspect. Tax evasion is increasing as more and more cash changes hands in the underground economy. Does that mean the Internal Revenue Service should stop trying to enforce Title 26 of the U.S. Code? More people have been running red lights in New York City. Does that mean the police should stop giving out tickets? Of course not.

To suggest that the United States should surrender to illegal immigration suggests a defeatism motivated by special, selfish interest. On immigration there is plenty of that, ranging from growers who want cheap labor to Hispanic organizations that want easy entry.

If the United States is serious about controlling its borders, the Simpson-Mazzoli bill already passed overwhelmingly by the Senate - is an essential starting point. There is no measure before the new session of Congress that more deserves public attention or prompt enactment by the House of Representatives.

If controlling the borders is so important, why doesn't the government enforce present laws? It tries. The Border Patrol is up to 2,800 agents, an increase of 20 percent in two years. But the task remains hopeless because what is on the books is more loophole than law.

Yes, it is illegal for undocumented individuals to enter the country and take jobs. But it is not illegal for an employer to hire them. So they keep flooding in, eager to take their chances as long as they can earn wages that are princely by comparison with wages at home in Mexico or elsewhere. Until Congress closes the loophole, what the United States displays at its borders is not a big stick but a big wink.

The Simpson-Mazzoli bill would not, by itself, create a big stick. It would be far stronger if it included a reasonable, built-in system of worker identification instead of leaving that to be dealt with in three years. But that is a perfectionist objection. Immigration is a subject torn by ideological contradictions and special interests. For the bill to have come this far has required repeated compromise.

Even if enacted, it could still be torpedoed. It could not work without sufficient enforcement funds and further steps, like an identification system. But unless it is passed, nothing constructive is imaginable.

Simpson-Mazzoli is not the best possible immigration reform, yet it remains a good bill and a necessary one. Now it is up to the House leadership to ensure that, after 19 months of debate, the measure does not falter on the last lap. To permit the best to become the enemy of the good can only ensure victory for the worst.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Syria, Gemayel, U.S. Marines

President Reagan's decision to authorize Marine Corps commanders to summon aerial and naval artillery support for the Lebanese army if needed is an extension of the U.S. military role. He apparently ruled in favor of his diplomats [and against the Pentagon] in the belief that it was important at this point to give Syria a clear warning that the United States does not intend to give up its peace mission in Lebanon. He is also said to feel that failure to meet President Gemayel's request would harm U.S. interests in the Arab world by making the United States look like an unreliable partner. — Henri Pierre in Le Monde (Paris).

Begin with the contradictions enveloping international peacekeeping forces in Beirut. Add a bunch of other foreign troops intent on anything but peacekeeping. Stir in legacies of vengeance and fratricide. Season the whole mess with brave words from the Reagan administration; dilute it with the administration's indistinct purposes. Bring the mixture to

a boil and you have the recipe for Lebanon. Many of the troops in Beirut must wonder. as other Americans do, whether the marines serve any purpose by being there. We think they do. Were they to pull out, the Lebanon cauldron would almost surely boil over.

- The Minneapolis Tribune. The only question arising from a partition of Lebanon, which has now irrecoverably taken

place, is whether it is total or partial. Marounistan, where the Maronites live, is a self-contained and homogeneous entity, but what about the patchwork of communities [in] the Chuf, where no one is for long supreme?

Enemies though they are, Israel and Syria have a mutual interest in Lebanon thrust upon them, and one which they tacitly recognize. They have a closer interest than the multinational brigade from far overseas. They have clients in Lebanon. And since Israel has had enough, and Syria is left as the only country with both the will and the means to get its way, a Syrian hegemony over Lebanon now looks almost unavoidable, with the Maronites exacting such terms - which need by no means be derisory, given their own power to disrupt things — as the Syrians are willing to grant - The Guardian (London).

Syria has its own hegemonial ambitions in

Lebanon, [so] the opportunity to achieve saving political change may no longer exist. That possibility sharpens the question of what the marines are supposed to be doing. Certainly they were not sent simply to prop up the fortunes of the Gemayel family, or to assure that the Maronite minority can regain its old political dominance. The marines and others in the multinational force were put in Lebanon to support Lebanese efforts to put a fragmented country back together again. Those efforts have barely been made.

— The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR SEPT. 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: An America's Cup Challenger LONDON - Sir Thomas Lipton is prepared to challenge again for the America's Cup, this time with a 90-footer under the New York Yacht Club's rules. Sir Thomas is jubilant over the victories of his new yacht. Shamrock, which this season has captured thirty-one winning flags in thirty-five races. "I am confident," he said, "that I have now got the best boat in British waters. The New York Yacht Club said that the boat I proposed to build in my last challenge was not big enough. So convinced am I now that I can have a worthy challenger built that I am willing to race under [their] rules and to build the yacht of any size. I am as anxious as ever to lift that cup.

1933: Television to Replace Radio? PARIS - A prediction that television will replace radio in the United States within a year has been made before the American Club of Paris by Sigmund Romberg, whose songs are sung around the world. He gave the lowdown on how songwriters are struggling to keep up with the terrific pace of radio, "which kills their compositions within 10 days by overplaying them." Mr. Romberg predicted that with the advent of television a new system of broadcasting will develop. He was introduced at the lunch as "one of our Broadway geniuses in music, which in its international appeal defies language and trade barriers and the economic nationalism which has swept the world."

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By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — An American presence as part of the observed that the authority to unmultinational force in Lebanon is leash the "dog of war" had been absolutely vital to prevent the situation in that benighted land from degenerating into chaos. For that reason President Reagan ought to seek approval from Congress to

maintain the U.S. Marines there. Such a move would give legitimacy to the American role in the Mid-dle East, thereby strengthening U.S. diplomatic efforts to find peace.

fears a noisy confrontation with legislators demanding that the marines be withdrawn before they suffer further casualties. But the available evidence suggests that Congress would ile government there. But if Ameriunderwrite a continuation of the American troop deployment in Lebanon. Its members feel, however, that they should be called upon under the War Powers Act of 1973 to authorize the deployments.

Under that act a president must obtain congressional endorsement to maintain U.S. forces in "hostilities" for more than 90 days. Mr. Reagan and his advisers are somehow persuaded that the president would be shackled if they turned to Congress, so they are trying to convey the notion that the marines, who are being killed and wounded, are not in a hostile environment.

That approach seems to me to be beside the point. The real issue is whether the policy of responsibility in the Middle East has American public support. By asking Congress to back him, Mr. Reagan would in effect be mobilizing the country behind his policy - and in that way averting later recrimination.

The president and his staff are plainly haunted by the ghosts of Vietnam, convinced as they appear to be that Congress is unalterably opposed to any troop presence overseas. They seem to be misreading the mood on Capitol Hill.

What eventually antagonized Congress during the Vietnam War was precisely the fact that Lyndon Johnson escalated the conflict almost surreptitiously. Congressmen felt that they had been betrayed, and they turned against the war. Using a dubious attack against

American destroyers in the Tonkin Gulf in August 1964, Mr. Johnson got Congress to hand him a blank check to commit forces as he pleased in Southeast Asia. The so-called Tonkin Gulf resolu-

tion, Mr. Johnson said at the time, was a simple precaution. He pledged repeatedly during the fall of 1964 that he had no intention of sending American forces into action abroad. Only afterward did Congress

wake up to discover that it had been suckered. Its bitterness was to lead some of its members, most notably Senator Jacob Javits of New York, to promote the War Powers Act as a curb on the president's authority to become involved in a conflict. The law was never meant to block

purpose was simply to restrain the executive branch from unbridled military ventures. In that respect it was completely consistent with the spirit of the Constitution. In 1787 the framers of the Consti-

tution devised a flexible formula regarding the pursuit of war. They designated the president to be com-mander in chief in order to assure civilian control over the military, but they vested the power to declare

leash the "dog of war" had been shifted "from those who are to spend to those who are to pay."

That interpretation of the Constitution was strictly observed in the early years of the republic, but it faded not long afterward. Ulysses Grant acted on his own when he tried to annex the Dominican Republic, as did Woodrow Wilson

when he sent U.S. forces to Mexico. Harry Truman similarly side-Mr. Reagan is reluctant to go to Capitol Hill, evidently because he stepped Congress when he intervened in the Korean War, calling the move a "police action."

If the marines quit Lebanon it would spell the collapse of the fragcan forces are to remain, their presence must be credibly accepted by the public at home.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.



Grand Debate? Lebanon Can't Wait

WASHINGTON — In front of millions of television viewers, a U.S. Marine has explained from his Beirut bunker that he could return fire without permission "only if my life is in danger." But marines in Beirut have been regularly shelled: The last toll: at least four killed and

many more wounded. Yet the Reagan administration refuses to see it as "hostilities or situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated." Why? Because this would involve invoking the War Powers Act and giving Congress the piece of the

action that the act provides. Small wonder that Congress should have returned to work all wound up for a great constitutional debate on the war-making powers in eneral and on their applicability to

Lebanon in particular. The Reagan administration's as-

By Philip Geyelin sorted status reports in recent days have contributed more to distrust at home, and to possible miscalculation abroad, than the law ought to allow. That is not to mention what is tolerable for the immediate conduct of sound diplomacy, or the urgent obligation owed to the American

forces on the ground. So later will be soon enough for a great debate — for a judicious review by congressional committees of exactly what the Supreme Court ruling on congressional vetoes has done to veto powers over the president's right to commit American troops to foreign lands. Meanwhile,

Lebanon can't wait. If Ronald Reagan cannot bring himself to forgo the semantic flim-



It's between Arabs and Phalangists, sonny. That was a bank shot."

and objectives should be put to clear congressional test.

The recommended instrument is hand: a resolution offered this week by Senator Charles Mathias, Republican of Maryland, which would bring the executive branch into compliance with the War Powers Act by acknowledging the self-evident "hostilities." The present law then requires congressional authorization to continue a deploy-

ment beyond 90 days. The Mathias version would start the 60-day limit on Ang. 31, and give the president an additional 120 days - which is to say, a relatively free hand until the end of next April. Now you can argue about that time frame, given the awful unpredict-ability of the Lebanese situation and the intractability of the multiple disputes and conflicting interests in-

volved. But the approach is sound. Some version of the Mathias resolution would almost certainly pass: there is precious little inclin in Congress to take responsibility for sabotaging the multinational peacekeeping force by withdrawing the U.S. component.

A congressional vote of confidence for a reasonable period would remove some of the misapprehensions growing out of the U.S. goveroment's current disarray — uncertainties that play directly into the hands of those forces in Lebanon that would profit the most from the destabilizing effect of removal of the international peacekeepers. It would reduce the incentive (all

but acknowledged by the opponents of President Amin Gemayel) to shoot at the marines and the other peacekeepers by way of building po-itical pressure for their removal. It would also remove the premi-

um on presidential double-talk. The point is not that the president or his advisers have to be infallible. On the contrary, it is precisely beimplications of what they are doing that they need congressional rein-forcement. It should be firm enough to convey American resolve. But there is no harm in its being relatively limited in its duration.

Substantial political concessions are going to have to be extracted from the Lebanese government. It should not be offered open-ended, unqualified support.

The Washington Post,

If Europe wants to completely

transform the growth potential of its

most competitive companies, all it

need do is break down the walls be-

tween them. Facilities for scientific

and technical research are of the first

order: We need only set them free

Leadership Belongs to Presidents

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — President Nixon was wrong to veto the War Powers Act, which Congress passed over his veto in 1973. A veto was too good for it. He should have mailed it back unsigned, with postage due, and with a note saying that although it is always entertaining to read Congress's opinions about constitutional construction, the Consti-tution vests in the president the power to control the armed forces.

This act, the most foolish legislation of the 1970s, is in the news because marines are in Lebanon. It states that when forces are introduced into hostilities or "where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated," the president must within 48 hours report to Congress the "circumstances necessitating" the deployment, the "constitu-tional and legislative authority" for it, and the "estimated scope and duration." Within 60 days the deployment must end if (section 5b) Congress does not approve it or if (section 5c) Congress mandates an end by concurrent resolution.

But section 5c was splendidly erased in June when the Supreme Court declared such legislative vetoes unconstitutional. And surely if it is unconstitutional to control executive action by concurrent resohution, it is doubly unconstitutional to do so by maction (5b).

The requirement that the president report "circumstances necessitating" a deployment, and estimate the "scope and duration" of a deployment, could require disclosure

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of calculations best left secret. The notion that, in the absence of declaration of war or an attack, specific legislative authority is required is just a bald and singularly implausible assertion.

Should an occasion arise for contesting the constitutionality of what remains of the act, surely the Supreme Court will note this: Congress's novel interpretation of the president's powers as commander in chief is rendered implausible by hundreds of episodes, from the republic's earliest days to today.

Either Congress was wrong in its 1973 venture into constitutional construction, or most presidents including all the liberal favorites, from Teddy Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson through FDR and JFK have behaved unconstitutionally.

The War Powers Act was ostensibly designed to prevent "another Vietnam." Actually it was a limp actempt at a retroactive alibi. By passing it. Congress fertilized the myth that Vietnam was a "presidential war" for which Congress had no responsibility. Actually, every sol-dier sent to and every bullet fired in Vietnam was paid for by Congress, which rejected measures that would have ended U.S. involvement.

The administration says the marines are "equipped" for combat and are authorized to "take care of themselves with vigor" but are not in combat or in a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated. Why? Because they are involved in self-defense. Congress is tolerating the increasingly odd pretense that the terms of the lamentable act do not fit the

situation in Lebanon. dent who will lead by explaining that the War Powers Act is a danger

The United States needs a presious and unconstitutional fiasco. The Washington Post.

Options for Europe: Untried Merger or Unforeseen Decadence

By Michel Albert

PARIS — To understand the chal-lenge facing Europe, one first has to get a grasp of the stakes involved. A superficial view of the EC countries' economies focuses on shortterm differences between West Germany and Britain on the one hand and France and Italy on the other. The former group is seen as having more or less won the fight against inflation, whereas in the latter countries the healing process is said to be

only in its first stages. Moreover, a lot of people imagine that Europe is going to be able to hitch a ride on the back of the American recovery, and thus return to a reasonable level of economic growth. Both notions are ill-founded. The countries are today incapable of

climbing back to growth levels simi-lar to that of the United States. Behind short-term country-tocountry differences there hirks a much deeper, shared characteristic the economic decline of the whole of Western Enrope. Over the long term
—say, from 1970 through 1990 —the

process appears startling.
Two of the many danger signals:
Jobs in Europe have been drying up like water in a desert. Whereas in the last 20 years the total number of jobs in the United States has risen by 32 million — from 73 to 105 million - net job creation in Europe has actually been negative, with a slight drop from 105 to 104 million.

Secondly, although the prevailing wisdom has it that the worst hit industries in Western Europe are the traditional ones — shipbuilding, textiles, steel, autos — the problems in those sectors appear decidedly minor compared to Europe's eclipse in the

new information technologies.

At the beginning of the present decade these industries of the future employed 5 million Europeans. If their growth were to keep pace with that of information technologies in the United States, this figure would have to rise by some 40 percent to reach 7 million by 1990. Unfortunately, the trend is the exact opposite and total employment in these key industries seems set to fall - from 5 to 3 million -during the period. The overall gap, some 4 million jobs, should set alarm bells ringing to mobilize the whole Community. Because of the impotence of states, European

recovery now depends more than anything else on such a rallying call. It is a proven fact that in the medium term no EC country can henceforth achieve economic growth rates much higher than the average for the Community as a whole. Which goes to show that the "non-Europe" and the "un-Common Market" that have resulted from continual inter-governmental skirmishing condemn Euro-peans to collectively become "underdeveloping" countries.

To portray the dramatic effects of this backward movement, the elo-quence of a Churchill is needed. Non-Europe" leads to non-growth. The welfare state will not survive 10 more years of non-growth.
In plain terms this means that EC

Europe offers either the biggest or the second-biggest market in the world.

citizens who now have the privilege of being treated in hospitals that are not only free but also well run and well equipped will have to get used to paying for treatment in hospitals that are less well run and less well equipped. Proportionally, the number of X-ray scanning machines in European hospitals is already five times less than in American ones.

hands everything they need to cure it. For all the goods and services that will make up the wave of the future,

On a deeper level, the economic decadence of Europe could threaten democracy itself. Europeans, blissfully unaware of the sickness eating away at the foundations of their future, are also unaware that they hold in their own

from the feudal dungeons of nationalism for them to regain fertility. West Europeans possess the most potent savings and financial system in the world, but division renders it for the most part sterile. And the rising dollar, which handicaps European efforts, is above all the price of

our own stupidity in continuing to insist on not building Europe.

The trumps we hold can still prove decisive, but not for much longer. It would not take much to swing the balance and move from decadence to recovery. The essential

problem is not technical, but rather one of collective awareness. We have not much time to kindle such aware- > ness. The run-up to the European Parliament elections next June could serve as a lest.

Such is my pari pour l'Europe (bet for Europe) — a wager on the ability of Europeans to understand what problems lie in store if they do nothing —but also what enormous poten-tial for economic growth and social progress the Community's untapped efficiency multipliers contain.

The writer, who was head of the French government planning agency during the premiership of Raymond Barre, is the author of "Un Pari pour l'Europe," published in France by Seul last month and later to appear in English and German translation. He contributed this comment to the Inter-national Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Unions Endure

Congratulations to Joseph Kraft "On Labor Day, Labor Is Footing the Bill," IHT, Sept. 5) for being the first columnist to underline the link between capitalist, communist and Third World governments in their

common attempt to roll back unions. The price being paid — totalitarian repression, high unemployment, so-cial misery and political tension — is high indeed. Two thoughts strike me. Firstly, the period of high economic growth, roughly from 1950 to 1970, coincided with a time when unions were strong and recognized as responsible partners. The growth of anti-union hostility matches the col-

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief leners receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

lapse in world economic develop-Leninist philosophy is to make the ment. Secondly, as events in such diverse countries as Brazil, Poland, Chile and South Africa show, workers still look to unions as the major hope not just for economic fair play

Unions may be battered and bruised right now, but they will still be around when General Jaruzelski President Reagan and the presidents of the big banks are dead and buried. HERMAN REBHAN. General Secretary. International Metalworkers' Federation, Geneva.

but for social justice as well.

Who Threatens Whom

Regarding "A Mascow View of So-viet-U.S. Difficulties" (Letters, Aug. 17) from Vladimir Alexeev: Mr. Alexeev should stick to what he and Novosti Press Agency know best: feeding propaganda to Soviet readers. The Soviet Union poses a threat not only to the United States but to all non-communist countries.

A fundamental premise of Marxist-

world a communist society by one means or another. MILVIA STOKES.

Dressed Chadian Heads Regarding a photograph (IHT, Aug. 13) of Chadians wearing face wraps:

Your caption writer should have his or her head "wrapped in ban-dages." Obviously he or she has never seen Chadian soldiers with their protective Saharan headdress.

H. MUZA Aix-en-Provence, France.

On Will on Jackson

Regarding "On the Death of Sena-tor Jackson" (IHT, Sept. 8): With regard to George Will on silly

people, heroes and Senator Henry Jackson, I would prefer to believe all that Mr. Will writes about Scoop Jackson, but I will reserve judgment until I read his eulogy on another of his heroes, Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Will is capable of eloquent ignorance — a trait he shares with Mr. Reagan. He has demonstrated this in his attacks on Jane Fonda over nuclear power plants.

ANDREW KLEMER Thonon-les-Bains, France.

The Dollar's Fear Rate.

Regarding "The Dollar's Volue" (Letters, Sept. 10) from Ralph Holben: Mr. Holben argues that one should say not that the dollar is overvalued but that one expects its future value to be less than the current market value. He has a point. But it would be still better to say that the dollar is undervalued — or, in Mr. Holben's terms, that one expects it to rise. For the dollar is the world's crisis curren cy, and its value is determined not only by interest rates and market

conditions but also by fear of war. The greater this fear, the greater the flight into the dollar. To bring it down from its fear rate to its econ ic rate, the world must be persuaded that the danger of war is receding. LEOPOLD KOHR

Belongs to Presidents By John Darnton Consigning a building so the no chance that it will fall to chance that it will fall to chance that it will fall to the chance

Wixon was wrong to was was too good for it. He should want and with a note sayed congress's opinions about statistical constitutional constitutions. card Congress's opinions about stitutional construction the formation vests in the preside to control the arnel for the most foolish.

This act, the most foolish to son of the 1970s, is in the a person of the 1970s, is in the a person of the 1970s are in Leben forces. states that when forces are a cancel into hostilities or when minent involvement in home dearly indicated, the past agest within 48 hours reported gress the "circumstances never the deployment the base and legislative authors." monal and legislative author it, and the "estimated sope duration." Within 60 day to ployment must end if (sena) Congress does not approve it

ate, slept and procreated.

Quaternary Art" brought with

them, unwittingly, the seeds of its destruction. Under the press of so

many visitors, the ecology of the

cave - its equilibrium of humidity.

temperature and gases -- changed

and the paintings began to deterio-

limestone ceiling, stable for thou-

sands of years, began to open wid-

er. Colors began to fade and flake. Deposits of whitish crystals began

"It was first noticed on the great

Calcium carbonate - limestone

Indeed, it is the work of ground

water over many thousands of

years, dissolving limestone and car-

rying it away, that creates such

caves as Altamira in the first place.

And the steady dripping of lime-stone-laden water leaves behind

new deposits, eventually creating

festoons of stalactites and stalag-mites that are the glory of the world's great caves, but a death

threat to the Altamira paintings.

paints, natural yellow, red or

brown ocher with a mineral base of

iron oxide mixed with animal fat or

blood serum, were apt to dry and flake off, or simply to fade. In some places the rock base itself was dete-

The Ministry of Culture, which

asserts control over the cave as part

of the patrimony of the Spanish

state, closed Altamira in June 1977,

and three years later handed it over

to Dr. Villar and his team of physi-

were to be seen. The

is relatively soluble in water.

Cracks and fissures in the cave's

(section 5c) Congress made and by concurrent resoluting But section 5c was spine erased in June when the section 5c was spine erased in June when the section declared such lend wetoes unconstitutional fails is in meanstitutional for if it is unconstitutional to a executive action by concurrent hation, it is doubly ancou to do so by inaction (5b). The requirement that the p dear report "circumstance in tating" a deployment and the the "scope and duration of a ployment, could require the

of calculations best left son The notion that, in the above a declaration of war or at the specific legislative authorn quired is just a bald and sage implausible assertion

deer," said Dr. Eugenio Villar, a Should an occasion arise las physicist heading a team of investisesting the constitutionality de gators. He was referring to a 6-footremains of the act such b 6-inch doe, painted in red other, preme Court will note that whose eye, nostrils, mouth, chin gress's novel interpretation de and ear are engraved in the rock president's powers as come and outlined in black, that stands chief is rendered implantimajestically at the rear, opposite the cave's entrance. "There is a fishundreds of episodes, from to: public's earliest days to tolar sure that runs through her neck. and it was found that on one side of Either Congress was wrong a it a rash of small white deposits had 1973 venture unto comme formed - crystalline calcium car-

construction, or most produincluding all the liberal land from Teddy Roosedt milk sow Wilson through FDR mile -have behaved unconstraint The War Powers Advance bly designed to preven her Victoaro." Actually it will

attempt at a retrocure this passing it Congress Imfals myth that \ :excam vas bee tial war" for which Consider responsibility. Actual on a dien semi io and even alefant Victoriam was paid for films which received measura have have ended t.S. middle

The administration system mes are "supped in the and are authorized to take themselves with view bat in comput of its a smaller imminent involvement in be is clearly indicated While

they are unsolved in self # Congress is tolerangue ingly odd pretense that the the lamentable art do me ntuation in Lebaner. The United States needs

dent who will lead by out that the War Powers Actsu. ous and unconstitutionalise The Washington Pas

en Decade

problem is not technish one of contains at many not much time to kindless GESS. The run-up to the Parliament electronismis Such is my part pearlie seer o as a test for Europeans to mission for Europeans to mission problems to in store that ing — but also what could tal for economic ground progress the Commit

French 2 nemmers of bearing the distance of the premiers of the premiers of the premiers of the party of the premiers of the p Takished B. Serui in many million by English and Grand

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ner. Rengan. He has the this in his alliacks on law for the first alliacks on law for nur en paver plans ANDREW SIR The Dollar Fee ! Reserved No. 100 more factors of the control of the

down from its first rate

"They revealed bone damage to the right eye socket and cheekbone Mr. Neave said. Say not that the dollar bar

caused some time before death,"

According to ancient historians, tex's wedding feast in 336 B.C.



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One of the 16 bisons drawn 15,000 years ago in the Altamira cave, in northern Spain.

ing crystals behind."

visiting them.

the outside.

calcium carbonate crystals had

formed in the small chamber con-

taining the paintings, even in the

long period before people began

At Carlsbad, Professor Wilken-

ing said, the moisture problem had

been just the opposite -- the cav-

erns were drying out because of the

human presence, and stalactites and stalagmites were ceasing to

grow; hence the importance of the

radon studies. Radon, a radioactive

gas formed when minute quantities

of radium naturally present in the

rocks decay spontaneously, accu-

mulates in the atmosphere of a

closed cave. If radon levels drop,

that is a sign air is penetrating from

The elevators installed at Caris-

bad to take tourists in and out were

found to be major culprits there,

dry surface air into the cave during

the New Mexico summers, and

to convince scholars who still

doubt the stone chamber unearthed beneath a 30-foot-high earth mound and crammed with gold,

silver and ivory finds, was really

Professor Andronikos is con-

vinced the village of Vergina was

once Aigai. In recent years he has

uncovered other monumental

tombs, an ancient theater and an

"Excavations have revealed part

inscribed statue base erected by

of the city layout, showing how it was possible for an assassin to get

close and stab Philip as he entered

the theater and then slip away,

Experts date pottery found in the

tomb to between 340 and 300 B.C.

Some archaeologists claim Philip Il's nephew, Philip Arridaios, who was buried in 316 B.C., was its

"But Philip Arridaios, the histo-

rians tell us, was sickly and mental

ly deficient," Dr. Prag pointed out

Nobody records that he was ever

in battle or received an eye

Professor Andronikos said.

Philip IPs mother.

Philip II's last resting place.

They equipped the cave with barometers, thermometers and other instruments to take readings of humidity, temperature, gas levels, wa-ter and carbonates. The flow of air in and out of the cave was measured, as were industrial pollutants, carbon dioxide and the acidity of water dripping from 10 points in the cave. Video images of the paintings were stored in digital form, and as such - unlike color photographs - are essentially unchange-able by time and can be used for many years to check for alterations in the paintings.

The scientific readings, some taken every two minutes, were fed into a computer. The cave was studied in its natural state, without visitors, for a year and a half. Then limited groups were allowed in for brief periods to monitor the

An American team, headed by Marvin H. Wilkening, a physics professor who is dean of the graduate school at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, was called in to help study air ex-

"They knew of our work in Carlsbad Caverns," Professor Wilkening said, "where we used studies for the mixing of outer air with cave

The conclusions of the study in- damp cave air out. "In that case, dicate that the mere presence of a the first thing that needed to be large number of people had radi- done, and was done, was reduce the cally changed the environment, not artificial exchange of air, especially just by raising and then lowering in the summer," he said. the temperature but by disturbing a delicate physical and chemical equilibrium that had existed for millennia. It changed the chemical composition of the water that seeps collected and analyzed. Now, Dr. naturally into the cave through sev- Villar faces the most sensitive as-

cists, geologists and microbiolo-en yards of rock and that is other-pect of the project, a recommenda-sists.

en yards of rock and that is other-wise almost completely pure as it tion to the Ministry of Culture on wise almost completely pure as it bathes the paintings. how many people can be allowed to "Just consider that one person visit the cave each month without expires 50 grams of water in one jeopardizing its irreplaceable treahour," said Dr. Villar. "That same sure. The figure, guarded as if it person gives off 17 liters of carbon were a state secret, is to be revealed

dioxide. These two act upon the later this month. natural water in such a way that it Since April, 15 people have been either dissolves the pigments and the rock itself or it condenses, leavallowed in each day, in a single 15 minutes. The waiting list now Not least of the mysteries of Alstretches into December. tamira is why, for 15,000 years, no

"We sought the number that can't see the real thing?"

would produce no negative effects at all," explained Dr. Villar, "We have to be as careful as architects who allow for a margin of error in designing a building so that there is no chance that it will fall."

The cave of Altamira runs deep in Spanish lore. The story of its discovery, revealed in 1879, is a favorite of schoolehildren, undoubtedly because the hero is a 9year-old girl, Maria Sanz de Sautuola. Exploring the cave with her father, Marcelino Sanz de Sautuola, she was the first to enter the Hall of the Bison. "Look, Daddy, bulls!" is the phrase legend attributes to her,

Most of the 16 bison are so powerfully drawn they seem about to leap across the ceiling. The lines are perfect, from the hairy hump to the sinews of the back legs, the single darkened eye, the dewlap, the horns. Some are painted to conform to the cavities and protrusions of the limestone rock, which give them muscles and hollows.

The ministry's decision on the visits to the cave is keenly awaited here, where actions by the authorities in Madrid are usually regarded through a filter of suspicion. The big other-red bison, reproduced on scores of tourist brochures, was a powerful lure and helped to fill the hotels of Santander, the provincial capital an hour's drive away.

The specier of Lascaux, where historic paintings discovered in 1940 were closed to tourists by the French government in 1963 to preserve them, hovers over Altamira, This year the French opened a painstakingly created replica, a Lascaux II, next to the original and it has begun drawing people back to the nearby town of Montignac.

But Spaniards find it difficult to work up enthusiasm for a similar project here. "This cave belongs to humanity, to all of us," said one group that can stay no more than member of the investigating team. "We can't close it down. What good is it if it remains there and we

CURRENTS

Studies Link Shyness and Genes

ANAHEIM, California (UPI) — About two-fifths of all Americans consider themselves shy and about half of them may have inherited the trait, new studies indicate. "Shyness may be a personality trait with a substantial genetic compo-

pent." Jonathan Cheek of Wellesley College, Massachussetts, told a meeting of the American Psychological Association convention. He discussed a Harvard University study of babies 21 to 48 months old in which about half the toddlers developed high heart rates when shown new stimulants such as unfamiliar people or different toys. He also said that once a shy person gets beyond the difficult first interaction, he may do as well and even better as the more assertive person.

Success of In-Vitro Births Problematic

LONDON (UPI) - A team of Australian doctors reported that the technique of producing test-tube babies was improving so rapidly that the probability of pregnancy with this method has approached and may surpass the natural rate in human beings."

In an article in the medical weekly The Lancet, the doctors also reported that multiple pregnancies were 10 times more likely to occur than in normal births because of the improved techniques of transferring embryos from test tube to patients. The doctors suggested that no matter how many embryos were produced in the in-vitro fertilization, it seemed advisable to restrict implants to two for health reasons. However, they said the disposal of the unused embryos raises serious ethical problems

Factor Isolated in Diabetic Blindness

BOSTON (UPI) - Extremely high levels of a hormone have been found in the blood of diabetics with an eye condition called retinopathy, a discovery that could lead to earlier treatment and help diabetics who lose their eyesight, doctors reported in the New England Journal of Medicine.

A team of doctors said that seven patients with severe diabetic eye complications had levels of IGF-1, a growth hormone that spurs cell growth and multiplication, averaging nearly 100 percent higher than other diabetics or members of a healthy control group.

"Finding very elevated levels of the hormone may be useful in selecting patients with an extremely poor prognosis for vision and giving them more vigorous therapy or an alternative form of treatment quicker," said Dr. Thomas Merimee of the University of Florida in Gainesville.

Biological Marker' in Alcoholism

LOS ANGELES (AP) - A study by American and Danish researchers suggests that the children of alcoholics are particularly sensitive to the effects of alcohol because of genetically transmitted changes in the brain and central nervous system. The findings, published in Archives of General Psychiatry, show that children of heavy drinkers have a "biological marker" in their central nervous systems that indicates a higher risk of their becoming alcoholics.

Researchers studied 48 Danish men aged 19 to 21, 31 of whom had alcoholic fathers. Differences were found in brain-wave response between the sons of alcoholic fathers and other children, after both groups were given a low dose of alcohol, though there were no differences in blood-alcohol levels. None of the subjects tested was an alcoholic himself.

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It would be nice if everything that flies received as much attention as a Lufthansa plane.



Radon findings at Altamira will form part of Dr. Villar's report which has not yet been released. But the technical data have been

Face to Face With Philip of Macedon The new research was expected

may have looked, according

"The bone damage was compati-

ble with a wound caused by a mis-

By Kerin Hope The Associated Press

ATHENS — After studying a skull fragments found in a 2,300-year-old royal tomb in northern Greece, three British experts have reconstructed what they believe is the battle-scarred face of King Philip II of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. Their portrait of a tousie-haired

ancient Greek warrior with a livid scar replacing his right eye was pro-sented last week to an international conference attended by more than 1,200 classical scholars. "We don't claim this is a 100 percent likeness, but we think it's

as close as you can get to how King Philip looked shortly before his death," Dr. John Prag, keeper of to British researchers. Philip II's right eye was gouged out by an arrow awhile he was besiegarchaeology at Manchester Museum, said in an interview. A medical artist from Manche ing the northern Greek city of Methoni in 354 B.C., 18 years be-

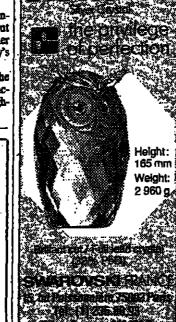
ter University applied forensic techniques to rebuild the skull from buried bones found in 1977 in a solid gold funerary casket in the

sile striking from above," Mr. This is scientific confirmation Neave said. of my conviction that King Philip The artist rebuilt the soft tissue was the occupant of Tomb 2 at of the face in clay, using standard proportions established for depth Vergina," said Professor Manolis Andronikos, the Salonika Univerof facial tissue, and produced a wax cast, made up in southern Europesity archaeologist who excavated an skin and hair tones.

The artist, Richard Neave, took "It's not the serene idealized ancient portrait of a great king, but plaster casts of the skull pieces that what Alexander the Great's father were used as the basis for the reconmight have looked like after a day's hunting," Dr. Prag said.

fore his death.

Philip II was assassinated in the theater at Aigai, capital of the Macedonian royal family, at his daugh-



German Airlines

Aldredge Transforms Men Into 'Showgirls'

By Sherry Romeo

La Cage aux Folles" was the longest-running show in the history of Paris theater. In English and with music added, it is on its way to repeating this phenomenal success on Broadway, where it had ticket sales of more than \$4 million even before it opened last month. Each evening, audiences are transported to the exotic transvestite night club, La Cage aux Folles, by Theoni V. Aldredge's spectacular costumes, which create the illusion that men are exquisite

showgirls.
Aldredge transformed muscular male dancers during a months-long process that began with the designing of everything from dresses to jewelry to shoes on a larger scale. "After all, men's shoes don't come in size 14 high-heels," points out Aldredge, who estimates that she designed more than 1,000 pairs of

By the time every last bead was hand-sewn onto the extravagant gowns and the accessories perfectly coordinated and sized, the costume budget for the musical was

It wasn't enough simply to make things bigger. Male anatomy created other problems. First, Aldredge had to give the men "bosoms," as she delicately put it. Falsies are the conventional solution, but since there are only 30 seconds for some costume changes, the designer's in-genious idea was to build the chest into the costume

How to make men's legs and bodies look feminine required a great deal of experimentation. A convincing effect was finally achieved with a combination of three pairs of stockings - one for support and one for color on the legs. A third layer, a body stocking, conceals hair on arms, legs and chests so the men do not have to shave their entire bodies each night. "It's terrible on the skin, as well as a bore, to have to shave your face close enough every night to wear makeup, let alone your entire body," says Aldredge.

Another discovery: "Put makeup on men and they're beautiful!" Al-

dredge recounts an emotional mo-

ment when one of the dancers first

saw his "female" face in a mirror.
"He freaked out and said: 'Ob, my

God, it's my mother!" "Eventually, all the men overcame their shock.



For one number in the Broadway musical adaptation of "La Cage aux Folles," George Hearn wears an elaborate gown decorated with nine pounds of beads.

Hearn and Gene Barry, brought a surprising insight as well. "We girls have the reputation of dressing for Aldredge no longer considers herself a costume designer. "I'm too spoiled and extremely rich by show, but in nature it's the males who have the plumage," says the designer, who draped feathers, furs now. There was a time when designers went to their corners and and beads by the pound on her "girls." In the process of these did what the director wanted, but I'm a collaborator. I have input in transformations she discovered everything." But then again, she that Hearn, who plays the male role of Albin as well as Zaza, the aging transvestite star at the St. Tropez nightclub, "has gorgeous legs. He looks fabulous in a pair of Chanel

The first show Aldredge did was Tennessee Williams's "Sweet Bird of Youth," starring Marlon Brando and Geraldine Page. "I asked myself then, Where can I go from been married since 1953 to an achere?" " she remembers. The an- tor, Tom Aldredge. They met when swer to that question reads like a they were students at the Goodman history of theater. Her credits in-School of the Art Institute of Chiclude costumes for 160 shows, tele-vision specials, films, opera and Aldredge says she feels that the ballet along with "every award entire cast of La Cage is her family.

Designing the costumes for "La "Now they can't put on enough there is to win," from the Academy Cage anx Folles," starring George makeup," the designer adds with a Award for "The Great Gatsby" to Tony Awards for "Annie" and Barnum." At the moment, four other Broadway shows feature her costumes — "42nd Street," "A

Chorus Line," "Merlin," and "Dreamgirls." Aldredge, who seems shy but warms up as she speaks, allows that there is "a wonderful line in the show" that describes her: "Here in La Cage we live life on an angle." When everything around her is going crazy, her idea of therapy is to

The Greek-born Aldredge has

sew," says one of her design assis-

Fashionable Teenagers Are Terence Conran's Latest Design Challenge

By Jean Rafferty anal Herald Tribute

The distinctive flair that made Habitat an international byword for a certain clean design, became a widely copied lifestyle and revolutionized household furnishings has cast its eloquent spell over the metamorphosis of Mother-care, the giant 400-shop maternity and childrens' wear group that Habitat bought 20 months ago in a Jonah-eats-the whale acquisition.

Mothercare's image was described as "dull, but worthy" by Habitat's designer and founder, Sir Terence Conran. More outspoken critics termed it "cheap, common and nasty.

His most inspired innovation out of this expansion: five "test" teenage fashion shops — called Now to open Oct. 1. Under Mothercare management, but with separate identity (the London shop is next door to Mothercare's Hammersmith branch), the Now shops are destined for ages 11 to 17.

Conran's two youngest children, Ned, 12, and Sophie, 17, "are in the target group and very clothes con-scious." He describes the styling of the Now fashions as "energe sporty. on the model of the French New Man look."

As for Mothercare, the Couranization is well underway with this fall's \$9-million revamp of 43 of the 207 British shops.

"We're making it bright, cheerful and optimistic, while keeping the competitive prices," Conran said. The spruce-up is most perceptible in the larger stores - London's Marble Arch branch, for example,

"sweet-pea" colors instead of dreary orange, brown and cream. In the United States shops, the new look is confined so far to two

where the new decor stresses soft

prototype shops in White Plains and Rockaway, New York. Sir Terence — he got his knight-Honor list - may be president of a \$450-million multinational corporation, but the pleasures of tycoon-dom have not diminished the noted Conran design alchemy.

The revamp of Mothercare is an design, and a startling affirmation of Raymond Loewy's credo that good design sells. After the first clothes what he's done for furniture."

Stiftstraße 36

6000 Frankfurt/M.

Telefon 06 11 / 28 10 04 Gianfranco Ferre

Nazareno Gabrielli

Gianni Versace

Gian Marco Venturi Giorgio Armani

Regina Schrecker

Thierry Mugler

Compagnie des Montagnes

which are a must.'

HISANDE

'There are things

and this year's sales for the same period rose an additional 30 per-

Mothercare had no designers buyers worked directly with textile industry stylists. Conran installed a team of 90 designers headed by John Stephenson, group design and colleague for 25 years.

Though Conran maintains that Mothercare is not being "Habitatized," a new line of baby foods available from this month in the 26 largest stores, and containing only natural ingredients -- have a distinct Habitat flavor. One pictures the yoghurt muesili dished up in a

"We're using some Habitat ideas relevant to children," says Concan. "But the rest will be new and excit-

The trick will be to lure back the Stephenson - the sort, Conran says, that shopped at Mothercare in the early 70s, "when the image was about right and everyone came to buy much in the same way they went to Marks and Spencer.'

Mothercare and Now prices will be "fractionally" below those of their major competitor, Marks and Spencer. We will "face them headon in value for money," Contan said, "but with more thrilling de-

"We've moved toward natural fibers where they are appropriate," says Stephenson. "People are very hypocritical. They want natural fi-bers, but they also want to throw everything into the machine. We are looking closely at our blends to get a decent feel, yet keep them easily washable."

Some up-market customers are still left cold by the new catalog. "Conning to charge for it — it hood in the queen's last New Year's makes you want it more," says a British magazine editor, as yet unpersuaded to shop at Mothercare. Others were more impressed by a visit to the redesigned store. "Habitat with clothes," says one shopper. Another, a mother of three under-

exemplary lesson in how to use 10s, who hadn't set foot in Mother-

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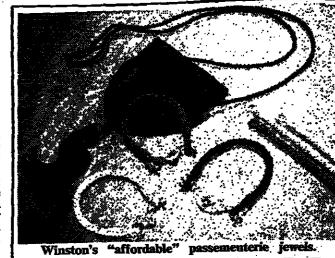
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Ronald Winston Wants The 'Lost Generation'

By Barbara MacLaurin

So many people grew up not knowing us because our avcrage price was a quarter of a milmore affluent shopper — "Dare I lion dollars," mused Rouald Win-use the word 'middle class?" asks ston, heir to the legend of Harry Winston and his spectacularly ex-pensive jewelry collections. "We lost a whole generation of 30-year-olds that could afford jewels that cost \$25,000."

Harry Winston had so firmly established his reputation as jeweler to the super-rich that many potential clients were afraid to venture

beyond the shop's locked doors. Now, one need not be a millionsire to buy a little something from Harry Winston Inc. The founder's son has created a line of "affordable" jewels priced from \$2,500 to

\$3.000. stones around the neck, an interchangeable, braided silk cord in red, blue, gray or white holds a few small diamonds and cabochon rubies, emeralds or sapphires mounted in 18-karat gold. "I wanted to create something that was very chic and yet easy to wear day and night," Winston said.

On a recent vacation in the south of France, Ronald Winston, who for security reasons never allows his photograph to be taken, talked as freely and proudly about "his" nterie jewelry as his father night have about the 125-carat Jonker diamond or the 75.52-carat

"Star of Independence" he cut. On one subject, however, he was not as expansive: the \$60-million' lawsuit brought against Harry Winston Inc., in which Phyllis McGuire charged the jeweler with substituting synthetic stones for \$9 million in gens she took to the company for cleaning and repair. Winston countersued the singer for

\$100 million for placing a "mali-

cious newspaper ad to intimidate and harass." According to McGuire's attorney, Melvin Belli, the case is being settled out of court and "all parties are peaceful tent-

Harry Winston was known to have great trust in the integrity of his clients, allowing them to leave his shop with \$1 million worth of lewels without asking for a receipt or a deposit, just so they could get "the feel" of the stones. And his passion for diamonds made him what many considered the most daring dealer in the world. He is also credited with discovering a hitherto untapped source of bea ful gems - estate sales, where he found stones that, recut and reset. suddenly looked appealingly con-

Although his son is expanding the jeweler's customer base, Harry Winston was always happy with the "most expensive" image he created, a perception that remains intact. One client recently purchased a necklace featuring two 35carat diamonds - one pink, the million. Another wanted a sapphire necklace but each time he was presented with a sketch he thought the stone was too small. When it was finally large enough he bought the piece for \$6 million. Winston's general manager, Albano Bochatay, told the man that he hoped his wife liked the gift.

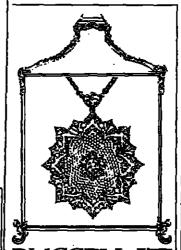
"Oh, it's not for my wife, it's for == my 5-year-old daughter — but she won't wear it until she's 10," the man explained.

This little girl was not the young est benefactress of such conspicu ous consumption, however. Another customer bought his daughter two multimillion-dollar diamond tiaras. She received the first on her third birthday, the second on her

the glitter and the hardness; there's

women who take their jewels out at night and play with them. I think

"I think most people who buy beautiful jewels are fascinated with



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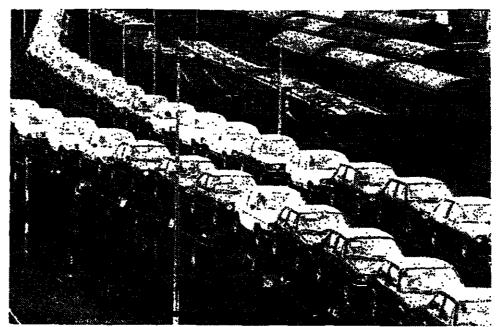


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New from Mercedes Benz, the 190E compact.



New cars leave the Volkswagen plant in Wolfsburg, West Germany.

Bonn Measures on Fuel Certain to Increase European Prices

Special to the IHT

BONN - Starting Jan. 1, 1986, the only cars West Germans will be allowed to buy will cost more, go slower and burn more gasoline than today's models. But the class of '86 will be cleaner.

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Identifying the automobile as a prime cause of air pollution, the Bonn government has given the motor industry two and a half years to come up with cars fitted with catalytic exhaust gas filters and requiring unleaded gasoline.

Nobody objects to cleaner cars, in principle. But the decision, steered through the cabinet by Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann, has been attacked as hasty by every major West German car firm. They, like the French and Italians, would prefer to wait for unified European standards.

"West Germany is now the only European Commu-nity country with firm plans to enforce lead-free fuel. The move has surprised the automobile industry and "Oh, it's not formula: sparked fears that the European car market could be · seriously disrupted.

 The industry says costs will rise unacceptably, jobs could be lost and the benefits of the proposed technology are questionable. Manufacturers will suffer, they

contend, from having to divide production between lead-free markets and elsewhere.

The decision affects all new cars registered after the 1986 deadline. List prices will rise by up to 1,500 Deutsche marks, reflecting the cost of the catalytic

Among the arguments against the move are that unleaded fuel cuts engine power and costs more, and that cars will use more of it; that checks on the converters' efficiency will inflate maintenance bills; and that since the price of the converters, which sharply cut emission levels of hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and nitrous oxide, varies little according to: model size, small-car buyers will be penalized disproportionately.

The technology itself presents no problems, as European firms have long experience in the lead-free U.S. market. But the motor industry feels that the cabinet move does not allow enough time to retool production lines, Ford Werke's technical director, Gerhard Hartwig, says that 1986 is wholly unrealistic that five years would be more appropriate.

Mr. Zimmermann believes motorists are ready to pay to clean up the air they have long polluted. He also believes that West Germany, Europe's biggest car

producer and the Continent's most important market, can persuade other countries to follow suit.

He may be right. Although the EC awaits commission proposals on introducing lead-free gasoline, Austria, which is not an EC member, last monthaug ordered restrictions similar to Bonn's, also starting in 1986, and had decided earlier to offer unleaded gasoline to meet the needs of West German tourists.

Except France and Italy, other EC states — as well as Switzerland and some Scandinavian countries favor lead-free gasoline, although none has made firm plans to introduce it.

The president of West Germany's Automobile Industry Association, Horst Backmann, warned that a blow to West German sales by major French and Italian automakers — whose small cars would be most affected by the higher prices — could bring retaliation against West German exporters.

They have a lot to lose. West German automakers export 60 percent of their output, mainly in Europe. Karl-Heinz Briam, a board member at Volkswagen, has warned of disruption to the domestic car market. He forecast a sales boom, with buyers rushing to beat the deadline, then a long slump that could cost many jobs in the auto sector and related industries.

The gasoline market could also be in for disruption. Although unleaded normal grade fuel is easy to produce, super grade is more difficult and would require

EC environment ministers agreed in June to require further reductions — the fourth in 10 years — in auto exhaust emissions. Automakers so far have concentrated on cutting fuel consumption, but lead-free gasoline could virtually wipe out recent gains. Opel forecasts a 10-percent rise in consumption with unleaded fuel, increasing the overall level of gas emissions pumped into the air.

Ford warns that the platinum and associated metals used to coat the honeycomb ceramic filters in the catalytic converters come from the Soviet Union and South Africa, which could pose supply problems. Ford also points out that the converters lose efficiency at

the high speeds favored by West German drivers.
While the West German auto industry has pledged 10 million DM to share research costs on unleaded gasoline with the government, skepticism remains high. Volkswagen Chairman Carl Hahn said recently: "We believe we should continue with our present course, which benefits consumers as well as the

Transition Time: Challenges, Choices For World Industry

By Arthur M. Spinella

DETROIT - In a recent interview, the Tokyo-based international trade analyst J. Jonathan Bergman summarized the state of the world auto industry: "We have suffered an industrial Normandy, confronted an automative Armageddon; and we will not know of our survival for a dozen years."

Mr. Bergman called 1983 "the year of transition, a portal to the future far different from the past."

The last four years have indeed altered the face, posture and makeup of the industry worldwide. And regardless of 1983 sales increases, the prospects remain cloudy because of new directions automakers must take to meet challenges and conditions that four years ago were anticipated, but not expected to occur until late in the century. These include:

 Automobile markets in the United States, Europe and Japan became saturated far more quickly than any auto company expected because

prices increased at a rate outstripping growth of disposable income.

The situation in Latin America, which 18 months ago was considered the most promising region for medium-term auto sales in the coming

decade, has deteriorated severely. The world's automakers now see the Asia-Pacific area as potentially the most lucrative new market and are scrambling to forge deals with the

region's governments to produce vehicles. Joint production plans are effectively reducing the number of manufacturers in the world; they are also adding tension to international

politics as national pride is piqued and laws must be examined or rewritten to accommodate these new entities. • Labor unrest is expected to increase as unskilled labor is rapidly

replaced by more militant skilled workers throughout the industry. While all these conditions were expected at some time, the worldwide recession and economic turmoil forced the industry to confront these and

other challenges sooner than anticipated. Many of these concerns are being addressed by the world's top automobile executives. Meanwhile, however, this last year's slightly improving performance, while gratifying, was hardly a significant enough improvement to justify widespread joy.

Worldwide production of cars, trucks and buses is expected to hit 39 million units in 1983, up from 37 million last year but dismally shy of the 42-million record set in 1978.

Even worse, production capacities remained underutilized, most notably in the United States, where only 54.2 percent of plant capacity was in use last year. Internationally, the only countries with worse performances

were Argentina and Britain.

The West Germans and Japanese were able to keep production above 95 percent, partly because of strong export markets such as the United States and partly because of corrency exchange rates that were decidedly tilted in their favor.

The most glamorous of the medium- to long-term markets is the region ringing the South China Sea. The Asia-Pacific area is believed to be likely to reach an automotive boom of proportions not seen since the 1960s in

The region has 405 million people and an annual economic growth rate in excess of 5 percent. Sales projections are for eight million vehicles by 1990 — up a million and a half from last year. And this excludes China,

with its billion-plus population.
Furthermore, automobile industry executives and analysts anticipate that, by 1990, Asia-Pacific nations will be able to produce more than 13.5 million vehicles. Since the region will not be able to absorb all the cars and trucks manufactured, exports will become a key ingredient in the political plan. Export areas targeted include North America and South

ern Europe initially, and later South America. Japan is easily the dominant force in Asia-Pacific, but newly industrialized nations are out for a piece of its hide. In Taiwan, for example, Toyota Motor Co. has been drawn into a \$550-million investment deal to

assemble 300,000 compacts a year by the end of the decade. Mitsubishi Motors and the Malaysian government have reached a deal to build 80,000 cars a year by 1989. Indonesia is consolidating its 20 assorted assembly plants — one of which is owned by General Motors

Corp. and produces Toyotas — into six. But the main country playing King Kong to Japan's Godzilla is South Korea. General Motors owns 50 percent of one truck manufacturer there,

and the government is building a new plant for Hyundai Motors Ltd. to produce an updated, more sophisticated version of its Pony compact for export to North America. Taiwan, with one eye on Japan, the other on South Korea and China in

the back of its mind, has struck a deal with Nissan Motor Co., Ford Motor Co. and Toyota to produce more than 500,000 vehicles a year, even though the domestic market will be hard-pressed to absorb half that number by the end of the decade.

The sleeper in Asia-Pacific is Indonesia, with 150 million people and a wealth of oil and iron ore.

One of Indonesia's partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Malaysia, is pro-Japanese. Its prime minister, Mahathir bin Mohamad, said last year that his country must look to Japan for guidance in international trade if it is to become a significant economic power. ASEAN, whose other members are Singapore, the Philippines and

Thailand, plans to have individual countries produce specific automotive parts in order to gain an efficiency that no one of the five countries could In Australia, automobiles made by Japanese companies took almost 45

percent of sales last year. The Japanese now ship some Australian-built cars to Europe in order to circumvent strict import quotas on Japanese The most vocal anti-Japanese stand in the United States was taken by

Ford during the U.S. International Trade Commission hearings on quotas that led to the 1981 agreement for Japan to limit passenger-car exports to the United States. Ironically, in Australia and in the Asia-Pacific region much of Ford's success is based on its joint ventures with Toyo Kogyo Co., maker of Mazda automobiles.

Last year, Ford edged past GM in Australian sales, primarily because it now distributes Mazdas there. The GLC, bearing the Ford oval logo and a Laser nameplate, is also credited with putting Ford ahead of GM in Australia. And the Ford name is on the Mazda 626 as Telstar.

Total sales of Ford's TK line in the Asia-Pacific region: 300,000 units. which means Ford outsells TK's own versions of the GLC and the 626 in the region, excluding Japan.

On a more distant sales horizon, last year the auto industry discovered China, with its billion people and labor costs of 60 cents an hour. China's agreement this year with American Motors Corp. puts it not only into the Asia-Pacific market but potentially into Europe because of AMC's ties with Renault. China is also discussing a joint automobile venture with

As in the United States, the European market has reached an estimated 90-percent saturation level, with repiscement vehicles now the primary source of sales. But the projected sales growth rate in Europe remains higher than in the United States for both the short and medium term.

Automative experts agree that the most significant growth in Europe will come in the southern nations, as the middle class continues to grow and eventually moves away from the no-frills automobile that is now such a large part of the market.

Production as well is beginning to shift from north to south, a trend exemplified by British figures: Britain registered a record sales quarter earlier this year, but at the same time its automobile production rate was

the lowest in eight years. Internationalization of the European automobile companies has moved from foreign intruders such as GM. Ford and Chrysler to joint ventures including the Pengeot-Renault-Volvo alliance and such Euro-

Japanese deals as those between BL Ltd. and Honda Motor Co., and between Nissan and Alfa Romeo S.p.A. In the forefront of the recession-induced competition to increase control of the European market is a GM-Ford battle reminiscent of the

Chevy-Ford sales competition in the United States 20 years ago. GM entered the subcompact fray for the first time with its Spanishbuilt Corsa, and, to even its surprise, found a major market. Ford, trying to set itself apart and ahead, took a bold step with the aero-styled Sierra and briefly moved into first place in Europe, ahead of Renault. (The feat

did, however, require costly consumer incentives, such as rebates.) The next 12 months will show this battle between Ford and GM the market approach. Dealers and heating up substantially. GM, for example, plans a continuously variable manufacturers report that there is transmission to gain a marketing edge, hoping this will sell Europeans on

(Continued on Following Page)

er customer bound is a superior bound in the superior constitution of Alfa-Nissan: Air of Optimism

By Robert Wazeka

ROME - For Alfa Romeo, the deal provided an influx of fresh capital and Japanese efficiency. For Nissan, it was a chance to increase its European market presence in the face of trade barriers. For Naples, it offered the prospect of new jobs.

Three years after a joint-venture agreement was signed between Alfa Romeo and Nissam on Oct. 9, 1980, all these promises are on the way to being fulfilled. The turnsround at Alfa has been dramatic with the company now predicting that next year it will register its first profit in more than a decade, in part because of the Nissan agreement.

Jobs have been created — although not as many as originally hoped — at Alfa's Pomigliano d'Arco plant in Naples and at the new \$42-million Pratola Serra ssembly plant that the two companies built at nearby Avellino, And Nissan anticipates selling 21,000 cars annually in Europe — all ontside Italy.

Alfa and Nissan are ready to release their new cars. almost exactly on schedule, but the question remains whether a weak European car market is ready for

This month, Nissan is introducing its Datsun Cher-

ry Europe model in Britain. In October, Alfa wil nveil its Ama (for Alfa Romeo Nissan Autoveicoli) in Frankfurt. The two cars, which are virtually identical, will eventually come in three different models ranging in size from 1,200cc to 1,500cc. This will put them between the upper levels of the small-car market and the lower levels of the medium-car market. Price and final specifications for the models have not been

The two companies together hope to sell 18,000 cars during the last three months of this year and 60,000 amnually for the duration of the 10-year, 50-50 joint venture agreement. Franco Perugia, a spokesman for Alfa, said, however, that whether the 60,000 level would be reached would depend upon "prevailing market conditions," and these are notoriously difficult to predict. For the moment, Alfa is not making any forecasts for next year.

Under the agreement, Alfa is to try to sell 30,000 Arnas in Italy and 9,000 in the rest of Europe. For the short term, the Arna will be sold only in Italy and West Germany, with market trials in other countries as conditions become favorable. Nissan will market

(Continued on Following Page)

TWO FROM DETROIT — Pontiac's new two-seater Fiero, above, and Chevrolet's Corvette, below. U.S. buyers continue to show strong interest in sports cars.



U.S. Recovery Strong, but Stiff Japanese Competition Feared

By Edward Lapham

DETROIT - The long-awaited S. automotive recovery finally ived, and now industry experts re wondering how strong it will be. that depends on a number of faclors, including Japanese imports and the strength of the U.S. econo-

The recovery has been good for car dealers. The attrition rate - the number of dealers forced out of business - has declined and, after E AT THE FOLLOWN: four years of very low sales, dealers are experiencing real consumer interest. "One day the factory was beating us over the head trying to get us to take more cars," said Les

next day we were beating them over the head trying to get more cars."

The automakers also have done well. The General Motors Corp. and the Chrysler Corp. are heading for record profit years. Chrysler has paid off its \$1.2 billion in federally guaranteed debt seven years early, is refinancing another \$4.2 billion in intermediate debt and is looking forward to paying dividends again. GM has restored dividend cuts and is averaging about

according to a Wall Street analyst. The Ford Motor Co., which for the automakers will be related to

year, Ford averaged variable profits of about \$2,500 per automobile. "The automo Variable profit on the new Thunderbird and Congar models are currently about \$4,000 per car, an

industry expert said. Arthur G. Davis, auto analyst for the Wall Street firm Prescott Ball & Turben Inc., believes that the recovery will last for more than a year, perhaps longer. He believes that the U.S. automotive market-\$4,500 per car in variable profit, can grow at a 10-percent rate next year, but that the performance of

dealer in Wichita, Kansas. "The overseas profits, has turned the cor- limiting the number of Japanese ner. Through the first half of the cars imported to the United States "The automakers must expand

while the 1.68-million-unit ceiling is in place," Mr. Davis said. "If they don't do it now, they never will. Once the limitations come off ture the small-car market."

New car sales in the United States are expected to reach nine million this year, including imports. Through the end of August, sales by the domestic makers were 17-percent ahead of 1982, with imports taking a market share of less get us to take more cars," said Les years subsidized its money-losing whether or not the U.S. govern-Donovan, a Cadillac and Pontiac North American operations with ment renegotiates an agreement not due to new market strength by

GM. Ford and Chrysler. Rather, it ing the market potential for price is directly attributable to the limit discounted product." on Japanese imports. will total about 9.6 million units The size of the pie has grown, but

the Japanese share has not been allowed to grow proportionately: The same 1.68 million units was worth nearly one-third of the U.S. market before the economic up-turn. Furthermore, shortages of Japanese cars were reported by dealers in Angust, indicating that demand remains strong.

There are many reasons why the U.S. market recovered so quickly, and industry experts disagree on which had the greatest impact. The automakers point to the success of new products and to positive, if intangible, attitude changes on the part of the consumer. Mr. Davis attributes the growth

to a decline in the savings rate, to normal growth resulting from the U.S. economic upturn and, importantly, to the interest-rate subsidies offered by the automakers earlier in the year to stimulate sales in sluggish sectors, particularly the smaller domestic cars.

Interest rates fell in 1982, as did the inflation rate. But the rates could creep back up, which would affect the recovery. Mr. Davis believes that pricing policies, which include interest-rate subsidies and other market stimulants, also will have an effect on the strength and duration of the recovery.

"Detroit manufacturers have raised prices substantially and reduced low-end product lines to improve profits and pay for new plants and tooling," he said. "New car prices have increased from 100 percent to 200 percent above the Detroit in June and July increased sales rates over 10 percent, indicatMr. Davis believes that car sales

this year, and rise to 9.8 million

units next year and perhaps 10.5 million units in 1985. Ann C. Knight, an analyst at Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins Inc. has taken a more bullish stance. She issued a report in August to rebut an article in a national iblication that said many potential buyers were staying away because wage increases were not

keeping pace with car price in-

While no one can deny that there are people who can't afford a car, the article over-emphasized the importance of the list price," Ms. Knight said in her report. "We have found that changes in household net worth and average new car operating costs, which include depreciation and finance charges, are better indicators of new car de-

She said that new car operating costs had declined as a percentage of household income. "We don't believe that recent cost increases are enough to hamper a robust domestic anto sales recovery." She forecast a 19-percent gain for 1983 and an additional 13.9-percent gain for 1984. The automakers, of course, tend

to share Ms. Knight's more opti-

mistic view of the market, in some

cases using planning volumes of close to 10.5 million units for next While there is disagreement about which economic factors are significant, there is general agreement that the domestic automakers

have been successful in maximizing

A Vital Catalyst for World Industry

cation of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

PARIS — The world economic importance of the automotive industry cannot be overstated, particularly its importance to the OECD countries.

The world automotive market is estimated at \$250 billion (on the basis of an average price of \$9,000 a vehicle). If sales of parts and used cars are included, along with the repair and servicing business, the total turnover of the industry could be 100 percent to 150 percent greater.

World car production peaked in 1978 at 31.8 million vehicles, but the market has been depressed since then and production fell to about 27.5 million vehicles in 1982, 13 percent below this record level. Japan and the United States are the world's biggest producing countries, accounting for 25 percent and 23 percent of global output in 1982, although more than half by two countries - Japan,

than either of the giant nations -- 35 percent of the world total. It has become a highly concentrated indus-

try, with a few constructors accounting for the bulk of production. In the United States, European) produced 1 million or more. Three firms (two Japanese and one American) made more than 800,000 cars that year.

World trade in finished cars is thought to

be worth about \$60 billion a year, \$57 billion

of it accounted for by OECD countries and

West Germany with 22.8 percent. The United States is a net importer, accounting in 1981 for more than 30 percent of total world imports. Europe also imported nearly 30 percent of the world total trade but, like Japan, remains a net exporter of cars. An exceptionally high proportion of Japanese production

ment has fallen considerably in the industry in recent years as output has declined. Until recently, most automobile manufac-

nancing investment out of their own profits to a large extent. During the last three years, however, the downturn in demand and the (Continued on Following Page)

is exported - about 50 percent or more in The auto industry is also a major employer. In West Germany, it accounts for 10.4 percent of manufacturing employment, in France for 9.6 percent, in Japan 8.9 percent, in Sweden 7.9 percent, in Britain 5.8 percent and in the United States 4.3 percent. Employ-

21-percent increase in average family income since 1979. The interestrate subsidy programs offered by

(Continued on Page 11S)

The following is excerpted from the July issue of the OECD Observer, a monthly publiwith 30.6 percent of total world exports, and the six main producing countries of the European Community together produced more

two companies - General Motors and Ford -control 84 percent of the domestic market, while in Japan, the two largest producers -Toyota and Nissan - have 59 percent of the local market. The largest manufacturer in the world, General Motors, produced more than 5 million vehicles in 1981. The next four firms - one American, two Japanese and one European - each produced between 2 million and 3 million while three other companies (all

turers were solidly profitable businesses, fi-

relatively poorer performance and lower fuel economy. All this tap dancing led to 10

Potentially debilitating, howevhave been ignored because of their er, are recession-induced labor ten- out of recession. sions in Europe. Questions about alien workers have resulted in labor riots, and while men like Jaguar's John Egan and BL's Sir Michael million sales last year, with 11.5 million deliveries anticipated for Edwardes have been able to \$13 in West Germany. The latter, 1985 and 13 million in 1990—a squeeze higher productivity from for example, burdened Volks-1985 and 13 million in 1990

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their workers, the overall labor out-look is bleak, with strikes and more competitive price in many coun-co. riots anticipated as Europe comes

Another factor hurting some European countries is the wide diver-sity of labor costs, ranging from \$6.62 an hour in Spain to almost \$13 in West Germany. The latter,

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But the weakening of European currencies against the dollar ailowed some businesses to export vehicles and automotive parts to Third World nations formerly dominated by U.S. manufacturers. Things are expected to improve for U.S. businesses within 18 months if the dollar weakens as anticipated, but there are some concerns that K-cars to Puerto Rico.) too much damage has already been

The brunt of the global reces-sion, however, was taken by U.S.based automakers. In 1982, car, truck and bus production of 6.9 million units was the lowest in the United States since 1961, and almost 50 percent below the peak output of 12.9 million units registered in 1978.

And there is an even more intricate problem facing North American automakers: dwindling production capacity. In the short and duction capacity. In the short and the short an medium term, if an automobile turnaround occurs, Detroit may not be able to build enough cars to

Peak North American production was 10.3 million cars in 1979. Now capacity is 9.8 million, and that offers no flexibility to meet demands for a mix of big and small

Estimates put Detroit's potential shortfall at almost one million units if the North American market hits an annual sales rate of 10 million units or more. Should the market turn, imports can be expected to take a significant share of any

Many in the United States believe Detroit is neither worried about nor interested in this problem. Instead, analysts contend, Detroit is switching emphasis from high volume and low profit margins to lower volume and higher profits per unit. Furthermore, analysts insist, Detroit intends to meet any significant increase in demand by importing more vehicles from

AUTO PARTS & ACCESSORIES

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Ford, for example, is quietly working on plans that would bring automobiles designed by Toyo Kogyo into the United States from a Ford-owned Mexican manufacturing plant. Chrysler's Mexican operations build K-cars meeting all U.S. safety and emissions standards. (The company ships Mexican-built, rather than U.S.-made,

Ford will begin importing its Eu-ropean Sierra to the United States as a high-line specialty model in the Lincoln-Mercury franchise later

GM's deal to import small cars from Japanese affiliates Isuzu Motors Ltd. and Suzuki Motor Co. Ltd., as well its joint venture to build subcompacts in Fremont, California, with Toyota, points the way to a time when no U.S.-built small cars will be needed from sole-

production. Honda's Marysville Ohio, operation went on stream this year, building Accords, and is expected to begin assembly of the resulting intensification of compe-BL-Honda car in 1985. Nissan Mo-tition have brought some firms to tor Manufacturing's truck plant has automotive expansion penciled into the corporate blueprints.

European truckmakers such as Volvo and Daimler-Benz AG have operations in the United States, and Japan's Hino Motors Ltd. is scheduling a plant in the South to barked on massive investment proassemble CKD medium-duty grams to update their production trucks by the end of this year.

None of this will do much for the United Anto Workers union, whose rolls have dropped to fewer than one million members in the last five years. And the strong antiunion stands by many of the foreign operations' officials are expected to produce the most severe labor unrest in recent U.S. automotive history.

But that seems to be in the cards regardless of what country is discussed. Even Japan, with its calm labor relations, is expecting relatively bitter confrontations between automakers and workers.

Cutbacks have become a global phenomenon. GM chopped its worldwide labor force from 853,000 in 1979 to 657,000 last year. Chrysler's U.S. white-collar work force is 21,000, down from 40,000 four years ago. GM's Buick engines and transmissions and Nisdivision expects to build luxury models in Flint, Michigan, with 3,600 workers instead of the GMapproved number of 5,200; assembly time will decrease from 49 hours to less than 30 hours per

Inside the new Citroën BX at a Paris show room.

A Vital Catalyst to World Industry

by their respective governments (Chrysler and British Leyland). In a bid to improve their efficiency and their competitiveness, the main manufacturers have recently emprocesses. American manufacturers have earmarked about \$80 billion for re-equipping their factories over the seven years from 1978 to 1985. During the same period, Euon new capital equipment, and in

about \$12 billion over a three-year period (1980-1983). Economies of scale are consider-

tition have brought some firms to able in the industry and have rethe verge of bankruptcy — two in particular having to be bailed out of the industry as international competition has built up over the years. Also the growing costs of product development and of marketing and distribution operations have led to an increase in cooperation between companies. Cooperative technical, marketing and production ventures have been established by General Motors and Isuzu (prior to the recent agreement with Toyota), Chrysler and Mitsubishi, Ford and Toyo-Kogyo ropean manufacturers are planning and Renault and American Moto spend an estimated \$35 billion tors. Joint research and development arrangements have also been Japan auto firms are investing pioneered in Europe, where Peu-

duction in a jointly owned factory in France, while Renault and Volkswagen are involved in joint gearbox development and Fist and ageot are working together on small engine production.

John Copes was House

The future development of the motor industry will depend largely on the level of demand in the next 10 or 20 years. That will determine whether the present production capacity being developed and modernized is justified and whether there is room for all the major manufacturers now in the market.

New car registrations in 1980 amounted to about 28 million, of which the OECD area accounted for 23 million, or about 82 percent.

Optimism on Alfa-Nissan Joint Venture

(Continued From Preceding Page) 21,000 Datsun Cherry Europes in various countries outside Italy, and is hoping to sell about half in Brit-

Both cars will be considered Italian rather than Japanese, since they will have been built 80 percent by Alfa Romeo and 20 percent by Nis-

san the hadies. The joint venture agreement was initially controversial. It split the Italian government and was bitterly opposed by Fiat, which charged that it would bring a Japanese in 1982 from \$63-billion in 1981

"Trojan horse" into Europe. Those in Italy who favored the agreement Naples and Aifa's financial trou-bles. "Without this co-production greement," said Gianni de Michelis, then state holdings minister,

"Alfa would be lost." "It is absolutely not accurate to say that the agreement saved Alfa san. In essence, Alfa is building the Romeo," said Mr. Perugia, who pointed to the introduction of the Alfa 33 model in June, increases in worker productivity, a new financing program, worker layoffs and better management. The company's losses dropped to \$46 million

197.800 units from 192,000. Indications are that Alfa Romeo will rely on more joint ventures.

The company has a five-year, \$4.5million agreement with Daihatsu of Japan to manufacture 8,000 Charade models in South Africa. And in June 1981, Alfa signed an \$87million accord with Fiat for joint manufacturing - and joint purchases of major components from outside suppliers — for a new, upper-range 2,000cc car that Alfa will launch in a few years to replace its Alfetta model. This agreement, it is estimated, will save 15 to 20 percent in costs.

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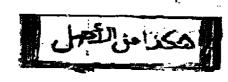
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AND FOR THOSE WHO DO.









AUTO INDUSTRY

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1983

Show room.

Industr geot, Renault and Volto

erating in engine design duction in a jointy orally in France, while Read Volkswagen are involving gearbox development with paragraph are wirely to the Pengeot are working up The future development motor industry will depair on the level of demanding 10 or 20 years. That wife whether the present protection being developed at

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while sales moreased in 197.800 units from 1976 Indications are the Aby will reis en more joing The company has a freeze million agreement with lite Japan to manufacture 15 rade models in Soul-like se to in June 1981. Alia seule Alfa million accord with faile manufacturing — miga:

മോഗക വി സ്വാന സ്ഥാന്ത്ര outside suppliers—krist per-12020 1 (0) or caring Alletta model This agust estimated, will confind 1981 cent in 2003.

Vital Catalyst to International Industry (Confinmed From Preceding Page) for an increasing share of the world stances might otherwise exert a area. During this period, sales are The OECD market was 8 percent market over the medium to long negative impact. expected to grow by about 880,000

down in 1980, with 1.9 million fewer vehicles registered than in 1979. and demand weakened further in 1981 to about 20 million.

One of the problems is that the downtum in the market may not be due purely to cyclical but also to a longer term structural development as OECD markets approach saturation levels. The main component of demand is now a function of replacement rather than first-time purchase. This trend has now spread to many OECD countries, with the result that the annual rate of demand growth for automobiles fell from more than 6 percent in the 1960s to around 1.6 percent in the 1970s. There is little prospect that this trend will be reversed in the main OECD markets, unless there is an upward shift in saturation levels or a decrease in vehicle lifetimes, leading to higher scrapping rates. But such changes in behavior do not look likely, and it is not expected that the rate of demand growth will return to the levels of the 1960s.

Outside the OECD area, however, there is considerable potential for growth, with automobile markets in a number of developing countries reaching takeoff stage. Thus these countries will account

term, but they are starting from a low base so the OECD area will continue to account for the bulk of world sales for some time.

While demographic factors and income levels are basic determinants of the demand for automobiles, operating costs and vehicle and Africa's slightly. prices also constitute direct influences on the ownership and use of private cars. The proportion of the household budget spent on transportation tends to remain constant. So any increase in one element is offset by a decrease in another. In particular, rises in fuel costs tend to lead to a reduction in the distance have an impact on ownership and demand through a trend in favor of smaller vehicles. Car prices vary considerably from country to country because of the differences in local tax rates, the cost and availability of credit, the differential between new and used car prices, geographic conditions (car owner-ship tends to be higher in rural than in urban areas), not to mention noneconomic factors of a more

psychological nature (such as the

desire for privacy, status, faster

demand when economic circum-

The OECD secretariat's projec-

tions for automobile demand up to the year 2000 suggest that the share France, 340,000 in Italy, 330,00 of North America and Western Eu- Japan and 190,000 in Britain. rope will decline by that year, while

Most OECD markets seem to be approaching saturation levels, with lacement demand now typically accounting for 85 percent or more of total demand. In this situation, overall demand becomes a direct function of the average lifetime of motor vehicles, and the most positive aspect of the current state of traveled while, over time, increases the market is that scrapping rates at in costs and vehicle prices tend to the moment are below their anticipated long-term level. Historically. average vehicle lifetimes range from around 10 years (in Belgium and France) to 16 years (Sweden).
In mature OECD markets, firsttime demand is expected to be 50 percent lower in 1990 than it is now; the only exception is Japan,

Despite this fall in first-time demand, however, total demand for travel) that can sustain automobile expand appreciably between 1985 and 2000 even within the OECD

to attend the show.

1980 at least until the mid 1980s.

expected to grow by about 880,000 units in the United States, by 480,000 in Spain, 400,000 in France, 340,000 in Italy, 330,000 in

Market growth will be greater in Asia's and Latin America's will rise the non-OECD area in relative substantially and Eastern Europe's terms between 1985 and 2000, of course, although still well below OECD levels in absolute terms for the bulk of these countries. But some markets are predicted to expand significantly faster than the OECD in absolute terms; these include Brazil, where sales are expected to increase by 1.58 million units a year over the period, the Soviet Union (an additional 1.16 million), Mexico (plus 760,000), the Middle East (plus 670,000) and the rest of Eastern Europe (plus

Overall, it is estimated that total world demand for automobiles could be 25-percent higher in 1990 than at present, with a further 22percent increase between 1990 and 2000. By 1990, replacement dewhere new demand is forecast to be mand will constitute 71 percent of 50 percent higher than in 1979- total world demand, against 58 percent now, rising to 76 percent by the end of the century. The average annual growth rate for world automotor vehicles is still projected to mobile demand is forecast at 2 percent throughout the 1980s and

No Alternative to Competition

John F. Smith, Jr. is director of worldwide product planning for General Motors Corp. The following are excerpts of a speech he gave March 16 at the third U.S.-Japanese Automotive Industry Conference at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

PROTECTIONISM is not a good answer to foreign competition in the automotive industry]. Legislation is inflexible. And [it] often results in more problems than solutions, Instead of trying to hide behind laws and regulations, U.S. auto companies must catch up with their foreign competition and catch up as quickly as possible.

In the automotive industry, we must learn to design and manufacture small cars economically. We must be a leader in managing technology. Labor and management must continue their united efforts to bring our labor costs down to competitive levels. And we must make quantum improvements in productivity and quality. That is the only true road to recovery for our industry. It's a difficult road - but it's the only one open to us.

Everyone in the American and European auto business is striving to overcome the competitive advantage held by the Japanese. Certainly, part of the competitive strategy must emphasize new design and manufacturing technology. There is no doubt that robots, lasers, flexible automation and computer-assisted design systems can help us improve

But new management strategies are also required. And among those strategies are the expanded use of cooperative business arrangements among automotive manufacturers — more specifically, between U.S. and Japanese companies. These arrangements can give us the best of both worlds ... combining the excellence of Japanese manufacturing and management techniques with American technological leadership. Within the duration of these business arrangements, American automakers can more expeditiously bridge the gap between U.S. and Japanese manufacturing systems and guarantee their ability to compete in the international automotive business.

These business arrangements can take many and varied forms - including joint research and development, licensing and marketing agreements, common production of components, joint ventures, supply agreements, and equity ownership. Equity ownership agreements are attracting a great deal of attention these days. American Motors and Renault, Ford and Toyo Kogyo, Chrysler and Mitsubishi are all examples.

Equity ownership and joint ventures are the most familiar examples here in the United States, but cooperative business arrangements — of many types — are really nothing new to the automobile industry. The Europeans were probably the pioneers in this field,

quality and productivity, while reducing and they continue to practice such arrangements extensively. For example:

 British Leyland now assembles and sells the Honda Acclaim under license in Britain. The success of this venture has led the two companies to work together on the design, engineering and development of a new luxury

 Volkswagen supplies engines and transmissions to Chrysler and makes some body panels for BMW.

 Volkswagens are to be assembled at Seat plants in Spain under an agreement between the two companies.

• And VW has held talks with Nissan on producing the German company's Santana model in Japan for Japan and Southeast Asia. VW and Renault also have recently

agreed to build transmissions jointly. Ford Motor Co. owns a 25-percent equity interest in Toyo Kogyo and relies on that low-cost Japanese source for many of the cars it sells in Japan and the rest of the Asia-Pacific area. Again, the attraction of lowcost, high-quality production of small cars has led Ford to turn to a Japanese producer for a product suitable for this geographical area. Reportedly, Ford is also considering that source for future distribution in the United States.

That's hardly an exhaustive list. But it does make the point that business arrangements take many forms. They can range across the entire automotive manufacturing process from design to manufacture, assembly, procurement and distribution.

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The Strong U.S. Recovery

(Continued From Page 9S)

an increase in general automotive

Performance, styling and appeal are more important than ever. back with its Dodge Daytone and GM's new Corvette is doing very Chrysler Laser models in the sports well; Firebird and Camaro sales car segment and a host of other per-range 100 or crisis remain strong, and Pontiac's new performance packages. American launch in a few easure remain strong and Pontiac's new performance packages. American Motors is introducing the Encore erate even more market enthusi- version of its successful Alliance asm. Ford's Thunderbird, Cougar, model.

Tempo and Topaz models have been well-received and are profit-able. Chrysler, which did well enough with K-car derivatives, like its convextibles, is coming right

Frankfurt Star: Volkswagen Pins Hopes on Golf Mark II

FRANKFURT — Volkswagen's new Golf, now in the showrooms, is the undoubted star of the 50th International Motor Show, which is opening in Frankfurt today. At least one million persons are expected

The press reviews of the Golf Mark II have been mixed during the month before the show: "Evolutionary, not revolutionary", "a fantastic auto in a boring package" and "more Japanese than Japanese" are among the judgments in West Germany's daily newpapers and antomotive press.

Volkswagen Chairman Carl Hann is banking on the new Golf to put the company back in the black next year after worldwide 1982 losses of 300 million Deutsche marks. The company's losses have continued into 1983. Investment and development costs alone for the Golf II total 2.1 billion Deutsche marks.

About 6.5 million Golfs have been sold since the model was introduced in 1974 and it now accounts for 40 percent of the Volkswagen/Audi group's worldwide production. For much of its nine-year life it has been Europe's best-selling car, challenged only recently by General Motor's Opel Kadette.

The new Golf, whose development took five years, must therefore pick up the mantle of Volkswagen's mass sales car. From the outside the changes are subtle — 17 centimeters longer and five centimeters wider million Deutsche marks of the development cost than the previous model. A West German automotive which 221 million has been spent on the robots.

From the outside the changes are subtle \dots A West German automotive writer testing the model launch in Bavaria reported that 'it didn't turn one head.'

writer testing the model lannch in Bavaria reported that "it didn't turn one head."

Inside, the Golf II has 30 percent more luggage space. It is more economical, with the drag coefficient reduced to 0.34 from 0.42 on the earlier model, and the 1.3-liter, 55-horsepower basic model will cost 13,490 Deutsche marks — 3 percent more than the earlier

Volkswagen hopes to reach daily production of 2,000 units by the end of 1983 and 3,400 in European plants during 1984. The new Golf should begin rolling off U.S. and South African production lines by next

Although the development and promotion costs are expected to prove a drag on 1983 earnings, Volkswagen can look forward to lower labor costs in the medium term after building a new assembly hall at its main Wolfsburg works.

At Wolfsburg, 250 robots will perform nearly all assembly work on the Golf. This has eaten up 548 million Deutsche marks of the development costs, of

Volkswagen's production chief, Günter Hartwich, said at a pre-launching press conference in mid-August that the new technology will enable 1,000 jobs to be trimmed from the 5,000-strong Golf production work force at Wolfsburg. The company is providing a

retraining and early retirement program to avoid

Volkswagen's critics say the new Golf has been too long in the making, leaving the company too exposed to the slump in U.S. sales, where the Golf is marketed as the Rabbit. Once viewed by Volkswagen's former chairman, Toni Schmücker, as the company's most promising overseas market, the United States turned into a nightmare during the last two years. Volkswagen's market share in the United States has slumped below the 3-percent level from a high of 7.2

percent in 1970. One of Mr. Hahn's priorities since he was brought in from the tire manufacturers Conti-Gummi to head Volkswagen in early 1982 has been to stem U.S. losses, which were mainly responsible for driving the group into the red worldwide last year.

Volkswagen has sold its partly completed Sterling Heights, Michigan, car assembly plant to Chrysler Corp. for \$192 million, although payments will be stretched over 12 years. This plant, bought by Mr. Schmicker in 1979, had been a major headache for LLS operations and work on equipming it was halted U.S. operations and work on equipping it was halted

in the middle of last year.

Production at the remaining U.S. plant in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, has been cut back and preparations are under way for the new Golf. Stock analysts in Frankfurt are confident that the

strong U.S. economic recovery, coupled with the sale of Sterling Heights, should provide a sound basis for launch of the Golf II there next summer. Mr. Hahn has been very cautious about U.S. prospects, but was quoted in Zurich's Weltwoche newspaper in mid-August as saying that the U.S. subsidiary will move out of the red this year.

Although there are potential problems, mainly at Volkswagen's operations in Latin America, where the international debt crisis continues, the stock market seems to have shrugged them off and optimism over sales of the Golf II has been a major factor pushing Volkswagen share prices higher.

As a measure of investor confidence, by the end of August Volkswagen's shares were trading 46-percent higher than at the beginning of the year, outstripping the wider market as measured by the Commerzbank index of 60 stocks, which gained 20 percent.

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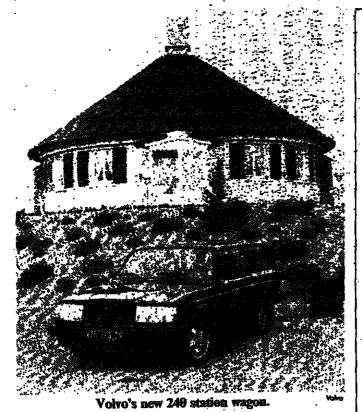
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is Seat Ronda.



New Fuel Economy: Designers Streamline, Cut Weight

magazine published in Britain.

By Arishony Codies

LONDON — It few days in the improvide of today more strikingly superior to the counterpart of only a few years ago that is its diel consumption.

Supersingly, in very few cases has this advance been achieved through improvements in the counterpart of the consumption of the major role: They played an improvement in the counterpart of the major role: They played an improvement to the major role: They played an improvement to the major role: They played an improvement to the major of the ma

role: They played arrandoction to be certainly, but not the major one.

An insight into the tacents enterted can be gamed by looking at the modern inhambooks from the outside in, starting with its thick because until very recently not an decider to the players the ignore the fact — known for decader to the players in hour (50 miles an hour) outward the majority of the power developed by an engagest strateging in a vercoming wind resistance. Reduce wind resistance and you reduce fuel committees. reduce fuel consumption

The acceptance—sometative gladging—of this basic physical law over the last finite to five years has led to a complete change in allitudes toward body styling and as a secretaristic complains on aerodynamic efficiency, as a secretaristic was in the

region of 0.45 for the average car until recently. But during the last year a new generation of

much more aerodynamic cars has been introduced with drag coefficients in the 0.30-0.36 region. Some, like the Ford Sierra (drag coefficient equals 0.32-0.34 according to model) are to a certain extent rounded and conventionally "streamlined" in appearance, while others, like the Audi 100 (drag coefficient equals 0.32-0.32 according to model) have superficially conventional shapes that have been given low aerodynamic drag through painstaking attention to detail. Even small cars, which are much more difficult to streamline, have improved remarkably in this respect — the new Fiat Uno with its 0.34 drag coefficient being an example. And in five years' time most new cars will probably have drag coefficients in the 0.20-0.25

Another way of reducing the engine's workload and improving fuel consumption is by cutting overall weight. Here, however, the scope for improvement is not so great, partly because few Japanese or European models have been much overweight for some years and partly because the need to meet safety requirements that assure adequate passenger protection in collisions limits the extent to which a car can be further lightened. On the other hand, the task of the engineer has been greatly eased by a number of computer-aided design techniques, and in particular one called "finite element analysis." With its help, further weight reductions have been achieved, though often only by using more advanced materials such as light weight high-strength steels or various forms of plastic. The Citroen BX introduced last fall, for example, uses plastic for its tailgate frame, hood, fenders and many smaller parts.

Before he even looks at the engine itself, the skilled automobile engineer has yet another economy weapon and a powerful one; the transmission system. One simple way of improving fuel consumption is to provide a car with very "high" or gearing, so that, say, 1,000 RPM of engine speed is equivalent to 35 kilometers an hour (22 miles an hour) of road speed in top, instead of 29 kilometers (18 miles an hour). Many of the new models introduced during the last three years or so have been designed to this formula — not always with satisfactory results.

Few motorists are much good at selecting the right gear for the conditions in any case, however, so a better solution might be to fit a fully automatic gearbox. Conventional automatic transmissions of the type so common in the United States are not the answer, unfortunately, due to the high frictional losses within them, although they are certainly improving, a notable example being the four-speed unit fitted to certain BMW 7-series models. Never-

theless, the ultimate solution is something different: a low-loss electronically controlled Continuously Variable Transmission, or CVT, that automatically selects the most fuel-saving ratio for any given condition. The development of such CVI's has been going on for some years, but most manufacturers have been scared off by the huge investment required to put one into production.

Naturally engine development has not been neglected in the search for better fuel consumption, the aim of all motor manufacturers being to introduce high compression ratio/"lean burn" gasoline engines of high efficiency. Most companies have adopted a step-by-step approach, progressively raising compression ratios and weakening fuel/air mixtures year by year. In all cases, however, the improvements in efficiency have only been made possible through the use of sophisticated microchip-based "electronic engine management" sys-

Some engineers, of course, say that the power unit of the future is already with us — the diesel engine. But although diesels are undoubtedly more efficient than gasoline engines in certain regimes of operation, they are heavier and more expensive to make, and the gasoline engine is catching up fast in efficiency.

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Fither way, the super-economy family car is not

By John Hartley

TOKYO — Organization, investment in modern factories and a strong domestic market have given Japan the edge when it comes to cutting the cost of auto production. But a lot of the advantage also comes from Japan's industrial structure and production scheduling

The first key to low costs is the structure, extending down from the big, visible companies through a layer of large suppliers to a myriad subcon-

At the end of this long chain are tiny, low-overhead workshops with one or two employees machining brackets or grinding spindles for components. These workers are usually paid less than autoworkers and for longer hours - probably a 48-hour week. This system cuts the cost of parts, and gives flexibility; when the going gets tough, it is the small suppliers who suffer.

At the other end, the industry is continually installing modern automated equipment, such as robots. Automakers are starting to use robots for paint spraying - although some men are still needed - and for simple assembly jobs, such as fitting front seats and installing the spare tire in the trunk.

Although it is commonly thought that there are many more automaking robots in Japan than elsewhere, modern auto factories in the United States, Europe and Japan do not differ much in the number of welding

But the Japanese have found ways of building many different bodies on one assembly line, and in this respect are ahead of their competitors. Ford in Europe, for example, uses separate lines for sedan and estate car bodies in the initial stages of its otherwise impressive Sierra body-welding

At Toyota's Tahara plant, three models so down one line; at Mitsubishi Motors's Okazaki plant, five models go down one line. In the latest Toyo Kogyo factory, three versions of three different models will be made on one line. Thus investment costs are reduced and greater flexibility is

Toyota uses 90 robots to build the Soarer, Celica liftback and Supra cars, while Mitsubishi uses 103 robots to build its Sigma, Starion, Tredia,

Industrial Structure, Production Scheduling Reinforce Japan's Competitive Edge

Hofu plant.

The new Hofu plant, 65 anies (17 jellometers) west of Hiroshima, is typical of the latest thinking in language with production. It was built in little over a year for the department of \$150 million. Although three versions of the 626 are in production with few changes the plant can produce two other models at a rate of allows 10,000 units a month, as well

the main gain in productivity results from a higher level of automation of doors are less likely to be damaged. welding - 88 percent, against 78 percent at Hiroshima, the increase coming from greater use of robots - and the robots in the paint plant, A 90-percent automation rate for body welding is common in the bigger nanese car factories.

as 7,000 knocked-down sets.

By any standards, a plant camply the LSO people that can assemble 1,000 vehicles a day is highly producted. TK claims that the output per man is 1.9 times that at Phroshine. It remains that the output per man is 1.9 times that at Phroshine. It remains a seamble of General Motors. The robots spray underseal and paint onto the body with precision, and humans spray small areas the robots run sealer around the windshield, instruction, and humans spray small areas the robots run sealer around the windshield, instructions. In the assembly shop, TK has concentrated on improving working in-house. For example, deep partial abouts and trunk lids come from a

Chariot and Cordia models fix specified robots on the new 626 at its supplier at Hiroshima. The suppliers of big parts, such as seats and fascia models fix specified robots on the new 626 at its supplier at Hiroshima. The suppliers of big parts, such as seats and fascia models fix specified robots on the new 626 at its supplier at Hiroshima. The suppliers of big parts, such as seats and fascia models. Toyota and Nissan also do this in their more In the press shop, all the handling in the press lines is automated. But modern plants, it is easier for the men to work on doordess cars, and the

> To simplify assembly of brake pipes and other components that must be fitted beneath the car, part of the assembly line is tilted. Toyota uses a similar line at its latest plant.

> Nissan, Toyota, Mitsubishi and TK are beginning to use robots for simple assembly jobs. In addition to the aforementioned examples, robots run sealer around the windshield, install the windshield and take the battery to the car. This is just the beginning of a long road as robots

Optimism at Coventry: Record Sales in U.S. Help Jaguar Comeback

By Perer Waymark

LONDON - Three years ago the British luxury automaker Jaguar was a once proud name fighting for its life. The quality and reliability of its vehicles had declined alarmingly, the managers and work force were demoralized, and production was running at less than half of capacity.

In 1980 Jaguar made 14:000 care, against 26,500 two years before and a peak of 32,000 in the early 1970s. During the early part of 1981 the completny was losing fit million a month and diere was every prospect that the parent group, BL, hard-pressed in the pits volume car business afloat, would decide that Jaguar was

Extracts from the Cousti

headquarters in Coventry. Above all, Jaguar is making

a profit. Much of the credit for this remarkable reversal in fortunes must go to Jaguar's chief executive, John Egan. He was 40 when he took over in April 1980, when things were at their worst, and his task was daunting. He had to save Jaguar quickly or the company would go under.

Mr. Egan had worked at BL before but had left because he was convinced that centralization would not work. Jaguar, in particular, stood to lose the very character and identity that had made people buy its cars, he felt. Mr. Egan agreed to come back only on the assurance that Jaguar would regain its autonomy.

to customers. Jaguar salesmen in the United States reportedly tried to tie up their deals on Friday nights so that they had time to dispose of traded-in vehicles before angry customers returned Monday morning to demand their old cars back.

Mr. Egan ordered a close look at the main opposition, the West German luxury automakers Daimler Benz and BMW. The investigation revealed 150 areas, from paintwork to steering, where Jaguar fell short. Mr. Egan set up management task groups to deal with these faults, and the 12 worst were taken up at board

The biggest problem he had to tackle was Jaguar's
Today Jaguar is enjoying record exists in its biggest
Today well-deserved reputation for badly finished
market, the United States, production is buoyant and
there is a new spirit of optimism at the company's costly new paint plant, paintwork remained so poor

that cars had to be resprayed before they were sent out contracts unless suppliers agreed to meet all warranty

Once a car gets a bad name, as Jaguar had, it can take a long time to convince customers that things have improved. This was particularly so in the United States, where Jaguar's performance had been undermined not only by poor quality but by a persistant failure to have cars in the showrooms in time for the

new model year. Now complaints about quality have virtually disappeared and sales in the first half of this year, at 7,733, were 73 percent higher than in the first six months of 1982. Two years before that, Jaguar sold 3,000 cars in the United States during the entire 12 months.

The next important target is West Germany, which has the biggest market for huxury cars in Europe at

Balance Sheet of Initiative.

It is common practice to compare a Company's Balance Sheet with that for the previous year. However, it is even more important to consider over a longer period the results of initiatives taken during earlier years. We do both. That is the only way to present a complete picture.

Corporate Planning for the long

During the last decade, worldwide production of passenger cars has fallen by 9%, yet over the same period, production and sales of our passenger car has increased by 38%. This is a convincing endorsement of the various initiatives resulting from our corporate strategy.

Not only have we been able to improve our safety and quality standards, but our cars are also more fuel efficient and environmentally acceptable. We have gained new customers by introducing new models. In our factories, we have underpinned our high quality and flexibility by installing the most advanced equipment and introducing the most up-to-date production methods. We now have an efficient sales and service network responsive to customer's needs, throughout the world. This represents a good basis for further growth, however strong the competition. These are important factors in our corporate success. Especially when it is remembered that few industries have to plan over such a long time scale. It takes five to seven years to develop a new model which is then produced for a period of eight to ten years. After that the average road life of a Mercedes is thirteen years. So the vehicles we are now developing will still be on the roads in the year 2010.

We have never deviated from our policy of long-term responsibility, care and thoroughness. One result: in 1982 we sold over 100,000 S-class models, an achievement which could not have been believed possible only a few years ago. In particular the 8-cylinder light alloy engine, with fuel savings of up to 22% has proved itself an outstanding success.

In 1983, we successfully introduced in a number of markets the 190/190E, the first models of a completely new range continuing Mercedes quality within compact dimensions.

DAIMLER-BENZ AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT 31st December 1982

31st December 1982 (DM.m) LIABILITIES (DM.m) ASSETS (DM,m) (DM,m) Total equity of which share 6931 5727 6917 6266 Total fixed assets of which property, plant and 1529 1529 equipment (net) capital 13846 7275 14637 Total liabilities 15996 15779 Total current assets 8315 350 of which cash and short term of which provisions investments its sectifities proposed dividend Balance Sheet Total 4619 4143 22954

Extracts from the Canadidate Front and Loss Account

by the 12 months ended 31st December (m,MQ): (DM,m) 36661 19497 38905 Cost of materials 20047 9993 Personnel costs 70712 2273 3310 1683 Depreciation Total taxation Net profit Appropriated: increase in 571 522 350

The unabridged Consolidated Financial Statements and the Financial Statements of the Daimler-Benz AG for the year ended 31st December 1982 have been certified without qualification by the Deutsche Treuband-Gesellschaft AG, Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft. Frankfurt (Main) and have been published in the "Bundesanzeiger" ("Federal Cazette").

Copies of the Annual Report with the unabrigded Financial Statements may be obtained on request from Daimler-Benz AG, Department FBW/AFP, P.O.Box 202, D-7000 Stuttgart 60, Federal Republic of Germany.

1982 - a fear for Expons

Despite the warfin configure situation, 1982 a good year for Meredan Beaz.

This welcome sessit to the strong growth performance of war planenger cars and steady sales of commercial vibilities. Thanks to buoyant exports, Danieles Beisli had a higher turnover than that of any other Liguran vehicle manufacturer and again achieved the best financial

results of any European motor manufacturer.

Revenue from massember car sales rose by 13% from 16600 Million DM to 18700 Million DM. Particularly gratifying was our mouth in the US. France, Great Britain and Switzer and, and we also increased our domestic market chare slightly, against a background of generally falling sales volume. Our production facilities were fully utilised during 1982, turning out 458345 passenger cars. This represents an increase of 17,500 over the pre-

We sold commercial vehicles worth 18900 Million DM, thereby maintaining sales not far from the 1981 total. The large commercial vehicle markets of North and South America continued to suffer from their recession, and this inevitably influenced the results obtained by our commercial vehicle factories located there.

In Germany, we manufactured 187,000 vans, trucks, coaches and Unimogs and MB tractors. We succeeded in countering the falling world market for heavy goods vehicles by producing and selling 63,513 units, yet another increase. Extremely good sales to the Near East contributed significantly to this result and we were also able to increase our sales to EEC countries by 18%.

The other sectors of our commercial vehicle range did not altogether escape the prevailing weakness of the markets, but we managed to smooth out the resultant capacity fluctuations in our German factories, and were able to avoid short-time

Investment

Within the framework of our medium term plan, we shall invest in our German factories alone 3000 Million DM in fixed assets during 1983, and the same amount in 1984. This follows an average capital expenditure of about 2500 Million DM in 1981 and 1982.

Our research and development programme, too, is future-oriented. In 1982 it accounted for expenditure of more than 1400 Million DM. Much of that was considered impossible twenty years ago is common practice today, and we must go on laying the foundations for the achievements of the next two decades.

Sustaining Employment

At the end of last year, we employed some 186,000 people worldwide. More than 148,000 of these were employed in Germany, and over the last 10 years we have created more than 22,000 new

We take seriously our responsibilities towards the younger generation. We have increased the number of trainees and now have a record of 8.500 young people under training.

Fresh Initiatives for the Future

With our strong earnings-base we have laid the foundations for the ongoing success of our Company. Our Research and Development activity is dedicated to the ceaseless improvements of our

With the 190/190E range we shall open up further growth prospects for our company. In Germany, we sell 6,000 vehicles every month - as many as our present production facilities permit. The 190/190E models had achieved a breakthrough in the market within a short time of their launch.

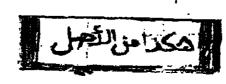
Against this background of success we are hard at work, systematically enlarging the new ran-

Future success stems from present initiatives. These are the sign of our confidence that our vehicles, like our company, are both set for a contiauously successful future.



Daimler-Benz Aktiengesellschaft!





Page 13

WALL STREET WATCH

By Edward Robrbach

'Greed Index' Supports Predictions

That Bull Market Is About to Resume

A severy school kid knows, what shoots the stock market up and down are the playful antics of those two irrepressible, happy-go-incky

Indeed, a "Greed Index," developed by Dean Witter's investment

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converted approach progress
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plaints about quality have what sales in the first half of this rate cent higher than in the list me cars before that Jaguar salilling States durant the entire limit. important target is West Grant gest market for luxun confife

policy committee, shows that fear reared its cuddly head higher in August as the leading market averages retreated 5 percent to 10 percent.

"Greed cooled somewhat," said the committee's Lee Idelman. "Thus a the use of sophisticated as a troonic engine management is yet another item is slowly falling into place to set the stage for resumption When last formally calculated in March as the Dow average neared 1,150, the Greed Index's 10 com-

ponents, topped by institutional activity with a nine rating stood at a "relatively high" 69. With the continued boom in market speculaion - one of greed's artful disguises - Mr. Idleman guesses that the index reached the low 70s as the Dow topped out last summer. In the new calculation, the index has fallen 18 percent to 59. Institu-

munchlins, Fear and Greed.

Fear reared its cuddly head higher in August as the leading market averages retreated 5 percent to 10 percent.

tional activity has dropped to a six rating and another component, each reserve percentage, is off from seven The biggest downtick, from seven to four, has been in the "acceptance of new ideas." This measures how receptive Dean Witter clients are to the

"This spring, customers thought you could pick a winner by throwing a ; dart at the stock listings — they'd gobble up our new buys," Mr. Idleman ... said. "Lately, it's been getting more like July of 1982 when they just didn't ... want to hear from their broker." The Greed Index was begun 14 years ago at the height of the

speculative stock-new issue boom. Then, in December 1968, the index hit an all-time high of 89. The low was reached in August 1970 at 25, and on three other occasions has sunk below 30, including the summer of 1982. These points proved to be the best times to buy," he said. "People were afraid of the market - the fear quotient high and greed low. They'd sold all their stock. All they could do next was buy.

... Another Case of Optimism

Optimism that stocks are preparing to climb higher is shared by Donald D. Hahn, partner with Hahn Holland & Grossman in Chicago, who also acts as a consultant for A.G. Becker Paribas.

The leveling off period he predicted last spring is nearing an end, he said, though as a "worst case" it may stretch into November. "I doubt stocks will sink back to the 1,100s, and if so, only modestly," he asserted. "After this consolidation, Wall Street should reach a new

record of 1,300 — maybe more." The bull market's first big correction, a drop of more than 10 percent, should occur in the first half of 1984, he warned.

"But stocks are in a major uptrend that began 13 months ago and remain undervalued. After the correction, I see 1,400 by late next year." The group Mr. Hahn mentioned first to participate in Wall Street's next upleg is technology stocks, but he warned that the "more speculative issues are still vulnerable." His selections are IBM, Intel, Motorola, Digital Equipment, NCR, Burroughs and AMP.

Autos, with GM, Ford and Chrysler noted, are favored, as are original equipment suppliers Dana, Eaton, Arvin and Sealed Power. The third preferred group is aerospace, with General Dynamics and Martin Marietta cited. Retailing favorites are K-Mart, Sears and J.C. Penney. The primary group to avoid, he said, is the "whole energy area," where

"the long-term technical and fundamental indications are still mediocre." "Neither does he like basic cyclical issues such as steels, industrial machinery and machine tools, believing that "stock prices have already discounted too far ahead the earnings recovery they may have."

A View From the Technical Side

Bear Stearns' technical market analyst, Lewis Smith, also is confident that Wall Street's action since early August constitutes "base building for a new advance." He agrees that any drop to the 1,200-1,180 level would

be an opportunity "to get aggressive and start buying."

But Mr. Smith expects the market to only "sawtooth higher" until new leadership is found to augment current mainstays, the heavy industrial and more cyclical issues such as chemicals and aluminium

He said Wall Street retreated earlier this week after hitting a record intraday high because old market leaders - technology, interest-sensitive and consumer issue - did not climb aboard and give breadth to the

"Downside market probes will demonstrate when these stocks have developed resilience to selling," he said, explaining that investors can check the new lows in pullbacks and when the list stops expanding it will show the market is "sewing up the bottom on the weaker stocks."

Eric T. Miller, chief investment officer for Donaldson Luftkin &

Jenrette, adds to this growing bullish stance in the firm's current Portfolio Manager's Weekly: "Early indications are that the summer pause and correction have proved to be refreshing to the markets, and that a new

International Herald Tribute

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 14, excluding bank service charges

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INTEREST RATES

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How Ford Was Turned Around Quietly

By John Holusha

New York Times Service DEARBORN, Michigan - It was the spring of 1980 when Donald E. Petersen, the newly named president of Ford Motor Co., visited the corporate styling center to have a look at clay models of cars proposed for the future. Noticing that the designers there seemed a bit glum about what was in store for the next few years, Mr. Petersen asked if they really liked what they were presenting.

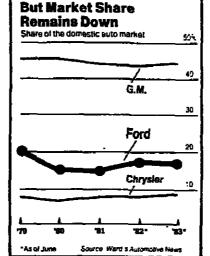
The answer was no, and the upshot was a decision shortly thereafter by Mr. Petersen and the new chairman and chief executive officer, Philip Caldwell, to loosen the reins that Ford executives had held on designers for years - perhaps permanently altering the way automobiles go from concept to finished product in Detroit. Since that time, designers at the No. 2 auto maker have been allowed to develop ideas without worrying too much about the whims of their bosses.

Out of that freedom has come the smooth, uncluttered, sleekly aerodynamic look of Ford's new models, a sharp departure from the square, formal appearance of its older cars —and from everyone else's designs, too.

This change in styling direction, however, is simply the most obvious indication of a new boldness at the company led by the quiet but aggressive Mr. Caldwell, who is the first chief executive at the Dearborn headquarters not to bear the name of the car itself. Mr. Caldwell's deliberate, studious management style is in sharp contrast to the flamboyance of Henry Ford II, the man he succeeded in 1980 - and to the personal flair of Lee Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp., whose accomplishments in turning around that

company have been widely hailed.

But what Mr. Caldwell may lack in extravagant flourishes he makes up for in measured confidence. "The biggest industrial revolution in peacetime history" is the way he has described the American automobile industry's complete redesign of its product lines and the refurbishing of its factories to pro-

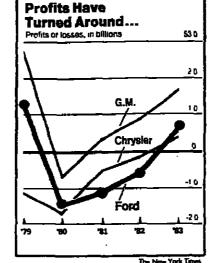


duce the new models more efficiently. And the 62-year-old executive clearly thinks Ford

is in the vanguard of the revolution. With good reason. The company's recent return to prosperity after \$3.2 billion in losses from 1980 through 1982 and the generally good reception that dealers and customers have given Ford's latest products are lifting Mr. Caldwell's stock. Only two years before, it was widely rumored within Ford that he was on thin ice with its directors.

"Mr. Caldwell deserves a lot of credit." said Malcolm Salter, a professor at Harvard Business School who has closely followed the auto industry. "He kept his nerve when things were tough and when he was personally very

Besides revamping the look of its products and the methods by which they are produced, Mr. Caldwell also is credited with supporting pioneering efforts in labor relations. Specifically, the programs he backed emphasized involvement by workers in their jobs as a way



of holding down costs while improving quali-

And Mr. Caldwell notes with pride that the precedent-setting 1982 contract beween the top two automakers and the United Auto Workers was hammered out at Ford after talks between the union and General Motors had collapsed. The contract contained wage and benefit concessions totaling about \$1 billion at Ford, but it provided workers with increased job security and a profit-sharing plan that is expected to start fattening their wallets by early next year.

In addition, Mr. Caldwell is considered largely responsible for directing the company's notable success in Europe, where it leads the market. He has brought that overseas expertise - and many members of his European team - back with him to help repair the damage in Dearborn. But some dangers still lurk for Mr. Cald-

(Continued on Page 17)

Osborne Seeks **Court Protection** From Creditors

OAKLAND, California - Os-

borne Computer Corp., a pioneer in the portable computer market. has filed for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of federal bankruptev laws.

here came shortly after Osborne any interest in Osborne. was sued for \$4.5 million by two of its suppliers.

which has run into cash problems because of delays in getting its latest computer on the market, laid off 300 of its remaining 400 emplovees last Friday.

The Hayward, California-based company had said earlier this week that it was not considering any filings under the bankruptcy laws "at this time," but the statement came before the filing of multimillion-dollar suits by Testology Inc. and PH Components Inc., makers of

printed circuit boards in San Jose. Under Chapter 11, a company receives court protection while it works out arrangements for putting

its finances in order. Company officials said Osborne's lending banks are continuing to finance current cash requirements, which would allow Osborne to sell and service existing products and to continue research and devel-

opment.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches of finance, said Osborne was discussing possible investment in the company with several people.

Mr. Waite said that ITT Corp., which had been rumored to be interested in buying Osborne, was ankruptcy laws.

not among those involved in the filing in bankruptcy court discussions. ITT also disclaimed

Osborne was the first company The 2½-year-old company. also came with the software to make it immediately usable. It was advertised as an automated office the executive could take on the

> Osborne's success attracted many competitors. Some of them, like KayPro, simply improved upon Osborne's idea and marketed it more successfully. Other companies built portable versions of the successful nonportable computers, as Compaq did for the IBM Per-

sonal Computer. Perhaps the most crippling mistake the company made was to make an early announcement of an improved version of its computer. The company had let it be know that its new Executive modeal would be vastly superior to the old

That caused potential buyers to put off purchases in expectation that the new computer would be a

Osborne 1.

Donald L. Waite, vice president

Reagan Aide **Expects Slow Fall of Dollar**

WASHINGTON — Martin Feldstein, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. said Wednesday that the dollar is likely to decline only slowly over the next year despite large U.S. trade deficits.

In a speech to the U.S. Chamber Commerce, Mr. Feldstein blamed the persistence of the strong dollar on high U.S. interest rates, which he in turn blamed on the huge U.S. budget deficits expected for future years.

"All that can be said is that the interest rate differential impl that the dollar will fall about four percent over the next year and that this expected decline is reflected in the discount in the forward dollar,"

Mr. Feldstein said the current exchange rate already reflects the with the Reagan administration's expectation by financial markets of future U.S. current account defi-

The current account, the broadest measure of trade, includes merchandise and such non-merchandise items as services. In 1982, the United States had

an \$8 billion capital inflow from abroad to finance the current account gap, and Mr. Feldstein said the capital inflow for 1983 would be about \$30 billion. "Next year it is likely to be about

twice as large," he added. The remarks by Mr. Feldstein contradicted the position taken by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Re-

Mr. Regan, in remarks prepared for a group of auto dealers, called the idea that huge deficits push up interest rates something that "everybody believes" but cannot said. "I think the mythical 'everybody' may be wrong again," Mr. Regan said. "I think we are going to see Neither man mentioned the oth-

er, keeping intact the generally po-ment.



lite level of their disagreement, And neither has indicated any break hasic view that deficits are bad and should be reduced, primarily by trimming government spending.

Mr. Feldstein said the U.S. trade

deficit would reach a record \$60 billion to \$70 billion this year and then perhaps rise as high as \$100 billion next year.

Mr. Regan, meanwhile, suggested that the dollar is strong because the administration is winning its battle against inflation and "demonstrating a clear capacity to get control over our economy and run it in a responsible manner

"A thorough Treasury Department study shows that, despite again what 'everybody believes,' there exists no necessary cause-effect link between deficits and interest rates," Mr. Regan said.

prove. He said it is nothing to be lowering rates of interest" for reasons including low inflation, economic growth and foreign invest-

New York Stock Prices Gain in Slow Trading

United Press International NEW YORK - Prices on the market reversed an early surge and New York Stock Exchange rose for failed to rebound after the Federal the first time in three sessions Reserve denied rumors it would re-Wednesday after a late rally, but vise its report of a \$2 billion decline slow trading indicated many inves- in the narrowest measure of the tors still were uncertain about in- U.S. money supply.

IBM attracted attention on reports it would introduce new computers. The Dow Jones industrial aver-

age, which had meandered throughout the day, gained 5.38 to 1,229.47 in a rally in the last hour. It fell 4.98 Tuesday after plunging 10.67 Monday. Advances edged advances 785-

731 among the 1,948 issues traded. Volume totaled 73.4 million shares compared with 74 million shares traded Tuesday. been acting reasonably well of late because it stopped going down, ral-

filling," said Barry Berlin of Shearson/American Express. "This is a market that has been consolidating and gathering its re-sources for a drive higher later on," said William LeFevre of Purcell Graham & Co. "The changes in prices have been very narrow in a

Monday's session in which the

Pipeline issues were pacesetters declined the past four weeks but following news that Mesa Petro-there is concern the Fed's report lemm would buy KN Energy. And Friday will show a large increase because of seasonal factors. Merrill Lynch, which has

slumped after projecting lower third-quarter earnings, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off Exxon was second on the list, up

14 to 381/2. American Telephone & Telegraph was third, up 1/4 to 66%. IBM gained % to 122% on reports it was about to introduce two major computers Thursday that Basically, I feel the market has could force other manufacturers to cut their prices.

> Among those likely to be affected by the competition, Digital Equipment lost 1 to 99%, NCR Corp. 1% to 120% and Sperry Corp.

To Our Readers

Quotations on floating-rate notes were not available for this edition because of transmission

U.K. Approves Taubman Purchase of Sotheby's conclusion of the Department of Wednesday afternoon welcoming

By Peter Osnos Washington Post Service

LONDON - After three months of pondering the matter, the British government decided Wednesday to allow Alfred Taubman, an American financier, to acquire Sotheby Parke Bernet, the art auction house, for £82 million (\$122 million)

At issue was whether to permit the passing of a 239-year-old British institution into American hands and, in the process, possibly diminishing London's standing as a center for the world's art trade. The sued a joint announcement order an investigation of the bid.

Trade's Monopolies Commission was that Mr. Taubman is a worthy bidder who plans to retain the present character and structure of Sotheby's.

Mr. Taubman, a property devel-oper and art patron considered one of the richest men in the United States is now expected to move swiftly to acquire all the outstanding shares in Sotheby's. The transaction is expected to be completed

Sotheby's and Mr. Taubman is-

held by two other Americans, Marshall Cogan and Stephen Swid, foundered because of the opposition of the British establishment.

Alarmed by what they regarded as Mr. Cogan and Mr. Swid's unsuitable business background they are the leading U.S. manufacturers of felt carpet underlay -Sotheby's management and supporters persuaded Lord Cockfield, the trade secretary at the time, to

the government decision.

58, emerged as what Sotheby's
The largest bloc of shares are called a "white knight" and soon persuaded Mr. Cogan and Mr. Swid to bow out by offering them whose takeover bid last spring about \$10.5 million more than they foundered because of the opposi- had paid for the shares they had bought, which amounted to 29.9 percent of the total.

Although the Monopolies Commission continued to weigh the merits of turning Sotheby's over to an American, the absence of any British buyers and Sotheby's pressing need for a financial boost (Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

If the U.S. is your foreign market, you need a different



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(Continued on Page 16)

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the lotest trading day. Where a spit or shock dividend comounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are amond disbursements based on the latest declaration.

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— liquidating dividend.

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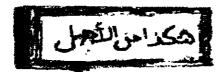
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Expert Sees Potential For World Recovery

But OECD Veteran Expresses Doubts That the Opportunity Will Be Seized

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS - The opportunity to achieve an extended period of eco-nomic growth and prosperity is greater today than it has been in a decade, but the prospects of fulfill-

ing this potential are doubtful, a leading international expert warns.

More likely, he fears, is a succession of the statement of the stateme sion of aborted recoveries, in-creased tensions in financial and exchange markets and worsening trade frictions - all the result of unecoordinated policies of the ma-jor industrialized countries.

These are the views of Stephen Marris, a 27-year veteran of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, who this month quit his post as economic adviser to the secretary-general to become a senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics based in Washington, in order "to think and write about economic cooperation freed from the inevitable constraints on a public ser-

Mr. Marris, born in Britain and trained at Cambridge University, says he chose to join the U.S.-based "think tank" because "it's difficult to find a fully independent equiva-lent in Europe exclusively devoted to international problems and which involves no teaching." The move from his tax-free job, he says, will result in a one-third pay cut.

The present state of international cooperation, he said in an interwiew before leaving for Washing tries and creates problems for the ton. "Is not too bad as first aid — other major countries" whose rebinding the wounds after they have covery is hampered by high interest been inflicted. But, in terms of pre-rates and the strength of Japanese wenting crises and promoting bal-competition at present exchange anced growth in the world econo- rates. emy, it's definitely not as good as it. The dilemma for the Europeans, should be, or has been at times in he notes, is that "in domestic terms,

basically Keynesian consensus to pull out of prolonged recession.

which provided an agreed basis for At present, he adds, each coun-

currently available.

cooperation. But that was an oversimplified view of how the world works, so eventually it broke down and, in time, was followed by a monetarist consensus.

"In the international context, the main monetarist tenet was that if each country looked after its own affairs, the world would look after itself. And although there was some truth in that, events have shown that it also is a dangerously oversimplified view of how the world

Looking at the positive side, he says the major nations have made "quite a lot of progress in re-establishing basic conditions for sustained growth. Wage-earners are more concerned about keeping jobs than pressing extravagant wage claims. Businessmen have learned they can go bankrupt if they don't keep costs down. And politicians

latedly and painfully - that public expenditure has to be paid for."
But to get an international recovery, he adds, policies have got to mesh and currently they do not because there is no consensus on how the world works.

and electorates are learning - be-

"It starts with the United States' unbalanced mix of monetary and fiscal policy, putting upward pressure on interest rates, and is aggravated by Japanese policies going in exactly the opposite direction. This results in a seriously misaligned ex-change rate between the first and second largest industrialized countries and creates problems for the

they need to cut their budget defi-This he blames on the absence of cits, but in the international conan international consensus on how stellation of monetary and fiscal policies they need to provide more "For quite a while, we had a fiscal stimulus than the are doing"

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September 14 1983 The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Finads listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT:(d)—daily;(w)—weakly;(m)—monthly;(b)—bi-monthly;(r)—regularly;(l)—irregularly.

engineers here. ing it possible to increa They said 512K-bit dynamic density and reliability.



Stephen Marris

try is pursuing a policy that it thinks best suits its particular domestic situation. But taken together, these add up to an OECD-wide policy that is inconsistent and therefore a threat to recovery. In his view, governments ought to opt for policies that may appear to be second-best looked at domestically but which internationally produce a better outcome.

But, "in a world of nation states, there is no way to get a major state to change its policies in the collective interest through treaties or su-pranational decision-making. It can only be done through persuading them that it's in their interest as well. That is the great contribution of the OECD," which groups the 24 largest industrialized countries.

But that "osmotic process" of peer group pressure, he admits, "is working less well now than in the past... because there is no consen-

He believes a new middle ground is emerging, based broadly on the view that governments cannot follow rigidly either a policy of peg-ging interest rates or targeting money supply growth and that maintaining a sensible exchange rate is an important objective of macroeconomic policy.

On fiscal policy, he adds, governments now recognize much more clearly the natural tendency of ex-penditures to run ahead of income and therefore the need for a firm medium-term framework that prevents large structural deficits from developing.

Mr. Marris feels that these are the lines along which a new consen-sus could be built and hopes to be working on it in his new job.

"soft errors," or loss of a charge

from a cell caused by the passage of

ionizing particles through the chip's silicon material.

all circuits function as intended.

memory chip called a "content ad-

dressable memory large-scale inte-grated circuit," Reuters reported

The new product, a metal oxide semiconductor memory chip, can

check whether information is mem-

orized, retrieve information and

perform 28 other functions usually handled by computer operators,

The researchers said the chip, on

which 71,300 transistors are inte-

grated, can do the 30 types of

functions in 100 billionths of a sec-

Sotheby Sale

Is Approved

(Continued from Page 13)

meant that Mr. Taubman's chances for getting approval were high. Before trading was stopped in June, Mr. Taubman held 12.3 per-

After a disastrous loss of about

\$4.5 million in the last fiscal year,

Sotheby's most recent financial re-

ports show the outlook improving

with a forecast of a pretax profit of

at least \$5 million for the year that

ended Aug. 31. Sotheby's figures show that art

sale prices are running about 10 percent ahead of what they were 12

In recent years, an increasing

proportion of Sotheby's business

has been generated in the United

States and it was largely on these

grounds that the Monopolies Com-

mission decided not to block

American ownership as long as the company's official base remained

Mr. Taubman's offer of £7 a share for Sotheby's stock is almost

£2 more than Mr. Cogan and Mr.

Swid originally were prepared to

Gold Options (prices in \$/02)

Nov. Feb. May

months ago.

in London.

■ NTT Develops Chip

rors increases.

from Tokyo.

they said.

ond.

Typically, as chips become more

BUSINESS BRIEFS New Calls for Ford's Car Sales in Early September

Bid for More Money Seen At Talks in Paris Today

PARIS - The United States is likely to face increased pressure from other other major industrialized countries to provide additional funds for the International Monetary Fund in talks Thursday and Friday on world economic problems, diplomatic sources said

The talks will involve deputy finance ministers and central bankers from the so-called Group of 10, made up of the leading industrialized countries. Participants will discuss IMF funding and other key problems in preparation for the annual IMF meeting in Washington, which begins on Sept. 27.

The IMF needs more money from member countries to help it meet the increasing demands of developing nations. But the U.S. Congress has yet to ratify an \$8.4-bil-lion U.S. share of a 47.5-percent increase in IMF quotas. Leading Western governments voted that increase early this year.

The delay has jeopardized an agreement by the Group of 10 to provide bridging finance to the

Participants at the meeting will also discuss access to IMF funds. The U.S. administration wants to sharply reduce the availability of IMF money to members, from 150 percent of the new quotas to 102

Last weekend, European Community finance ministers decided on a possible compromise that would limit the reduction in access to around 125 percent of the quo-

tas, once they are agreed upon.

The Group of 10 meeting will be followed by a discussion on the world economic situation hosted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, diplomatic sources said.

The sources said European treasury officials and central bankers were likely to repeat their concern about the impact of the U.S. budget deficit on the world recovery. The deficit, which officials in the

United States predict will exceed IBM Develops New Computer Chip \$200 billion this year, is a leading cause of high U.S. interest rates and the strong dollar. These have The engineers said the stronger signal produced by plate pushing aggravated the problems of heavily-indebted countries. reduces the chip's vulnerability to

U.S. Investment Group Is Created by Lambert

dense their susceptibility to soft er-NEW YORK - Groupe Bruwho are engineers at IBM's semi-conductor facility in Essex June-tion, Vermont, described the large as that emitted by conven-tion. telles Lambert has established a U.S. investment company called Lambert Brussels Corp. with Kuwaiti, U.S. and European corporate akthrough at a symposium of tional data reading methods, mak- laboratory in Vermont and testing of these chips has confirmed that the Beli said Wednesday.

> A spokesman said Groupe Bruxelles will hold a majority interest Researchers at Nippon Tele-graph & Telephone Public Corp. said Wednesday that they have made a four-kilobit "thinking" in the new company, whose initial capital will total \$407 million.

> > after a 0.9-percent rise in July, the

Statistics Institute said Wednes-

day. Prices in August rose 9.6 to 9.7

percent from a year earlier, the in-

French Retail Prices

Reuters PARIS - French retail prices rose a provisional 0.5 to 0.6 percent in August from the previous month

stitute said.

Climbed 28.9% From a Year Earlier DETROIT - Ford Motor Co. said Wednesday its car sales in the first

10 days of September rose 28.9 percent from a year earlier, while General Motors Corp. posted a 16.6-percent increase and Chrysler Corp.'s sales rose 19.4 percent. American Motors Corp. estimated a 20-percent gain in

Ford reported 32,865 cars sold in early September, up from 25,491 in the 1982 period. GM sold 76,835 cars, compared with 65,883 a year earlier. Chrysler said it sold 15,351 cars in early September, up from 12,853. AMC delivered an estimated 4,200 autos compared with 3,500 a

So far this year. Ford's sales have climbed 13 percent from a year carlier, GM's are up 15.2 percent, Chrysler's have risen 25.9 percent and AMC's are up 109 percent.

3 Japan Securities Firms See Records TOKYO (Reuters) — Four major Japanese securities firms said Wednesday that they expect record or near-record profits in the year

ending Sept. 30.

Nomura Securities Co. estimated profit for the year at a record 110 billion yen (\$470.1 million), up from 61.1 billion yen a year earlier. Daiwa

Securities Co. forecast a record 52.5-billion-yen profit, up from 27.6 billion yen and Yamaichi Securities Co. predicted a record 41-billion-yen

profit, up from 26.41 billion yen.

Nikko Securities Co. expects profit of 48 billion yen, slightly below the record 48.43 billion yen it earned in 1981, but up from profit of 22.52 billion ven last vear.

Continued W. German Upswing Seen

BERLIN (Reuters) — The DIW economic research institute predicted on Wednesday that the economic upswing in West Germany will continue over the rest of 1983, supported by greater investment in construction and recovery in exports.

DIW's report forecasts real growth in the gross national product at about I percent this year, a larger increase than was expected a few months ago. The forecast is the same as the one made last week by Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl.

Yugoslavia Gets Rest of BIS Credit

BASEL, Switzerland (Reuters) — The Bank for International Settlements has paid out the last \$200 million of a \$500-million bridging loan granted to Yugoslavia in March, a BIS spokesman said Wednesday. The credit is the final segment of a package of loans and debt restructuring valued at \$4.5 billion put together by Western governments and banks to help Yugoslavia, which has foreign debts totaling about \$20

The payment had been held up over a BIS demand that Yugoslavia guarantee the loan with its gold reserves.

Baldwin-United Planning MGIC Sale

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Baldwin-United Corp. and the state insurance commissioners of Arkansas, Indiana and Wisconsin Wednesday announced an agreement to create a special commission to plan the sale of MGIC Investment Corp. and its major subsidiaries, Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corp., American Municipal Bond Assurance Corp. and MGIC Indemnity Corp.

The sale is to be made when market conditions warrant.

Mesa Offers to Purchase KN Energy

AMARILLO, Texas (Combined Dispatches) — Mesa Petroleum officials announced Wednesday that the company has purchased 337,000 shares, or 4 percent, of KN Energy Inc. in an apparent friendly \$466million takeover bid.

"Under the terms of the proposal, Mesa would acquire all outstanding common shares of KN Energy through a tax-free exchange of 3.5 Mesa common shares for each KN Energy share." Mesa's president and chairman, T. Boone Pickens Sr., said Wednesday.

The value to shareholders of the transaction would be \$466 million based on Tuesday's market closing price, he said. Mesa's board of directors has approved the proposal but the transaction is still subject to the approval of shareholders of both companies and KN Energy's board

Dai-Ei Inc. of Japan Sets Up Venture

TOKYO (Reuters) — Dai-Ei Inc. a Japanese supermarket chain operator, said Wednesday it has established a joint venture with five other companies to provide information processing services.

It said it holds 50 percent of the new concern, with the other half equally shared by a Japanese subsidiary of Burroughs Corp. of the United States, Fujitsu Ltd., Tokyo Electric Co., Toho Business Control Centre and Universe Information Systems Co.

The new company, called Distribution System Service Co., is to start business later this month, Dai-Ei said.

Broken Hill Rejects Wigmores Bid MELBOURNE (Reuters) — The board of Broken Hill Proprietary Co. recommended that shareholders reject a takeover bid from Wigmores

Ltd., Broken Hill's chairman, James McNeill, said Wednesday. Wigmores, which is 95-percent-owned by Robert Holmes à Court's Bell Group Ltd., has offered two Wigmores shares for each Broken Hill

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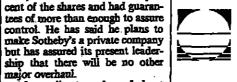
CAPITAL INCREASE

Following the issue of 3,311,633 new shares, the equity capital was raised from FF. 382,111,575 to FF. 630,484,050 on 11th

August 1983.

Taking into account the share issue premium, the total account of the funds raised by Crédit du Nord is slightly above FF. 300,000,000.

Weekly net asset value



Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on September 12, 1983: U.S. \$112,62.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.



just \$297. Right now, gold is standing at the crossroads in the \$400 to \$450 range. What will happen next? Will it soar? Or will it slide?
These are just some of the questions which are subjected to an indepth analysis in a new Report from INTER COMMODITIES, entitled "GOLD: What price the future?". This report is available now for just £15. Any investor with an interest in gold, be it bullion, futures or shares, should send for this report by simply completing and returning the

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Gold 406.50-407.25 Valents White Weld S.A. INTER COMMODITIES LIMITED

Herald Eribune The Whole World in Your Hands

BULLETIN: TO ALL AMERICANS LIVING ABROAD Your Voice is Your Vote!

As an American living abroad, you represent the values of the greatest democracy in the world! The foundation of the democratic system is the VOTE. Don't give up your right to vote just because you're currently living abroad.

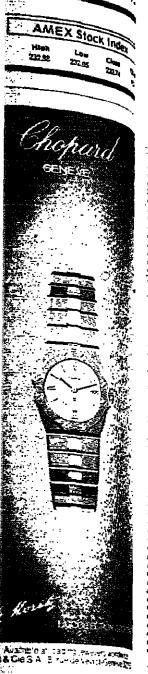
Republicans Abroad was organized to assist Americans living abroad in staying ACTIVE in the political process. We are aggressively seeking new members and invite all Americans living abroad to join our organization. As a member, you will be eligible to run as a representative to the Republican National Convention. You will also be fulfilling your responsibility as a concerned American citizen. For more information, contact the Republicans Abroad representative in your area.

Mr Lore Michaels Albrecht Burer Weg 21A 7000 Seutgart I. W. Gerbans John G. McCarthy dr Russell Reynolds Associ 1 Maunt St., 5th Scor Landon WIY 5AA Switzerland Country Chairmes James Richard Fees Europe Africa

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30 Chemin du Pommier El Madronal Malaga, Spain 81-13-86 1218 Geneva, Swatzerland Belgium Luxembours DI 98-74-61 Lynn Lipman Ave des Lauriers #6 1150 Brussels, Belgium 731 6302 United Kingdon Mgeria Norway Janu Lyses Nelson Rogers and Wells 58 Coleman St. Leonard Wood Kenneth Green PO Box 510 Landon EC2 RSBE PO Box 2829 Mr Gil Bray Lagus, Nigeria-West Africa (234) (684-38) Netherlands France Mr Hilliard Staton Merrill Lynch, N V Freederskapilen 51 1017 X Amsterdam Noney Henry MacKenzie 6. Boulevard de Grennell 75015 Paris, France Hamburgs Patricia Greena Falckweg 16 National Headquarters Contact: Lois Shepard, Chairman Republicans Abroad • 310 First Street, S.E. • Washington, D.C.



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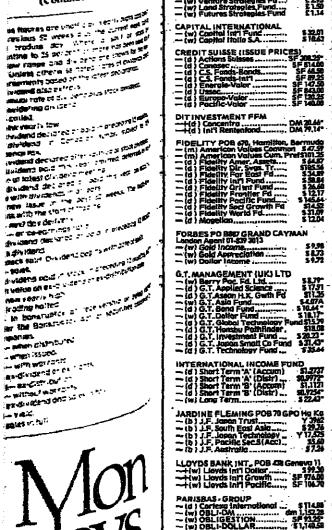
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Wednesday's NYSE Closing

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Japan Indostrial Output production index for July has been revised upward to an increase of 0.2 percent, seasonally adjusted, the International Trade and Industry Ministry said Wednesday.

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Prev. Day Open Int.

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International Herald Tribune

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AMEX Highs-Lows Sept. 14

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Chicage Board of Trade: Wheat, corn, soybeans, soybean med, saybean all, acts, iresh broilers, T-bonds, GNMA, 18-yr T-notes, plywood, Chicage Mercantille Exchange: Cattle, leader cattle, hogs, park belilles, lumber, SSP composite index, New York Mercantile Exchange: Maine potatoes, platinum, healing oil, Coffee, Sugar and Cacoo Exchange, New York: Coffee, sugar, accoo, Catton Exchange, New York: Commex: Copper, silver, gold, laft Manstary Market: T-bills, CD's, Eurodollars, Brilish pound, Canadian dollar, French franc, German mark, Jopanese ven, Swiss franc, Kanasas City Board of Trade: Value Line, New York Futures Exch.: NYSE composite Index. 1,063,10 f 1,069,60 f 1,899,70 1,902,50 148,57 149,83 **Dividends** Sept. 14 NYSE Highs-Lows Sept. 14 Sheel & Wire INITIAL, NEW LOWS STOCK SPLITS

- 10PC 18-14 9-30 - 4pc 10-21 9-30

Sept. 14

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Year Ago 1.36 0.55 420.00 220.60 57-58 24-29 704-72 4.3217 0.40-42

PROPOSED STOCK SPLIT

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69-6 68-8 67-12 66-5 65-23 65-11 65-1

of 100: 69-4 68-4 67-9 66-20

COMPANY EARNINGS

Commodity Indexes

Revenue and profits, in militans, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated Britain Burmah Oil 1st Half 1985 N. Zealand Fletcher Challenge Year

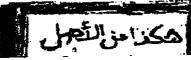
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Mar 201.00
Sep 203.05 NYSE COMP. INDEX



Wednesday's AMEX Closing

5753

Britain

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Figither Challes

U.S. Deregulation of Bank Rates Stirs Competition

New York Times Service extremely costly for the banks.

NEW YORK — Almost three Dollar-Dry Dock is promising to ties of less than 30 months.

Under present rules, banks are the deregulation of interest rates in the deregul the deregulation of interest rates in on its one-year government-inthe United States, competition for sured certificates of deposit than consumer deposits is intensifying.

The United States, competition for sured certificates of deposit than consumer deposits is intensifying.

The United States, competition for sured certificates of deposit than consumer deposits is intensifying. consumer deposits is intensifying.

In the New York area, Citibank and Dollar-Dry Dock Savings Bank are already running newspaper advertisements seeking to lure deposits into accounts that will be-

allow banks and savings institutions to pay what they please on the fray.

For individuals, the interest-rate war could be a boon, but it could be

Monday on a one-year Treasury that matures in less than two and a bill. And still, William J. Fleron, a half years. Moreover, to obtain a Citibank senior vice president, says
"that's not a staggering rate."

The new banking regulations will

put their money in a so-called mon-

Unlike the money market ac-Under present rules, banks are lowed to make up to three with-

in CDs for a specified period.

But under the new regulations, the penalty for each redemption will be eased. For certificates with penalty will be reduced from three months' to one month's interest. And for certificates maturing in more than one year, the penalty will be reduced from six months' to

How Petersen Quietly Brought Change to Ford

(Continued from Page 13)

from 23 percent four years earlier.

distinctive new cars, much of the of 1981. company's current prosperity probably is owed to the general

at GM and Chrysler. The bold departure in styling is an effort by Ford to break out of its permanent "me, too" relationship with GM. It is also a break with the of Ford's operations are now based to find the same as one earlier announced by General Motors.

The increase is about the same as one earlier announced by General Motors.

The Ford announcement means the price of the average Ford anto

were initially well received despite It was Ford's successful operations of Switzerland. Mr. Ford remains their new shape. Ford's market tions in Europe and elsewhere on the scene as chairman of the well and for Ford. It is still too early to tell, for example, whether the company's gamble on radical styling will help it to regain its lost share of the American car market.

Share of the American car market the months of June, July and August, after the new models went on sale, up from 16.2 percent in Janushing of the American car market the months of June, July and August, after the new models went on sale, up from 16.2 percent in Janushing of the American car market the months of June, July and August of the developing today's new production. For example, the Ranger pickup truck, the Thunderbird and Cougar huxury cars and the Tempo and elsewhere on the scene as chairman of the executive committee of the board developing today's new productions. But the operating excentives are clearly in day-to-day control.

Cougar huxury cars and the Tempo and elsewhere around the world that enabled it to executive committee of the board developing today's new productions. But the operating excentives are clearly in day-to-day pickup truck, the Thunderbird and Cougar huxury cars and the Tempo and Total Augustion of the scene as chairman of the executive committee of the board developing today's new productions. But the operating excentive committee of the board developing today's new productions. But the operating excentive committee of the board developing today's new productions. But the operating excentive committee of the board developing today's new productions. But the operating excentive committee of the board developing today's new productions. But the operating excentions in Europe and elsewhere around the world that enabled it to excent as chairman of the executive committee of the board developing today's new productions. But the operating excentions in 1982 and 1982 around the world that enabled it to extend the months of June, July and August and July

come back strongly, as a result of North American Automotive Op-And Ford, like the other American cost-cutting measures and the inautomakers, remains vulnerable to creased demand for larger, more each year. the cost advantages enjoyed by profitable cars. In the first six Japanese manufacturers, especially months of this year, Ford earned

Ford today bears little resem-

prevailing wisdom in Detroit: Cars outside the United States, and the styling themes established by GM. cessful in overseas markets than ager of North American opera- a GM auto. the theory went, risked being reiected by the public as "funny lookexecutive suites at its world headwhere Ford has 13.1 percent of the
on 40 of its cars, while the prices of

It was the lack of such support Japanese manufacturers, especially months of this year, Ford earned system that forced Chrysler to seek \$1.5 billion in federal loan guaranters, its first since the final quarter of its front wheel drive "K" cars of 1021 and its many derivatives.

"North America's was a distinct States — rising on the same economic tide that is producing profits at GM and Chrysler.

States — rising on the same economic tide that is producing profits at GM and Chrysler. Massachussetts Institute of Tech-

Messrs. Caldwell, Petersen and

\$4 billion a year in operating costs have been trimmed in North Amerbined with increased sales of luxury and large cars, these efforts produced second-quarter profit of \$406 million in the United States, compared with \$23 million a year

■ 1984 Prices to Rise 2.3%

Analysts are predicting that "North America's was a distinct Prices of Ford Motor Co.'s 1984
Ford, which some had feared was operation and that was Ford's maflirting with financial disaster just a jor and potentially fatal flaw," said cent, or an average of \$254, United Prices of Ford Motor Co.'s 1984

The increase is about the same as

will be around \$11,200, compared that looked too different from the company has been vastly more suc- Harold A. Poling, the current man- with an average price of \$11,600 for

Ford said it is raising the prices ing and are now trying to duplicate visite as Tunny lookexecutive sates at its world headof market, leading Renault and limit models remain unchanged and made their reputations overseas Volkswagen, while the executive prices will decline on 17 models.

Prices for options on Ford cars will crations, Robert A. Lutz, is a native increase 1.9 percent.

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matches, what's happening in the world of culture-and all in

an international perspective.

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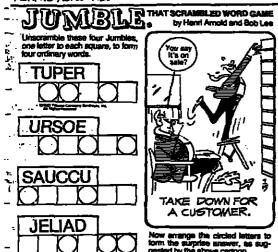
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25 Popular perential 28 Discoveries 31 Popular dance of the 30's 32 Ceremonial roughly
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down . . . 9 Kin of sand launces 10 Artist's need 11 French cathedral city 12 Conductor Previn 13 Nectar 21 Equality O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska

DENNIS THE MENACE 1000

'What did I learn today, Miz Boone ? My Dad always asks me."



Jumbles: HEAVY FOYER LAGOON QUAINT

WEATHER

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THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough to heavy. FRANKFURT: Rgin. Temp. 17—11 (43—52). LONDON: Cloudy with showers. Temp. 18—14 (44—57). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 27—13 (81—55). NEW YORK: Foir. Temp. 22—12 (73—55). PARIS: Cloudy with showers. Temp. 19—14 (46—57). ROME: Parity cloudy. Temp. 24—14 (79—57). TEL AVIV: Foir. Temp. 30—21 (90—78). ZURICH: Roin. Temp. 16—10 (61—50). BANGKOK: Cloudy with thunderstorms. Temp. 33—25 (91—77). HONG KONG: Foir. Temp. 34—26 (73—29). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 32—25 (91—77). SEQUIL: Cloudy. Temp. 25—18 (77—64). SINGAPORE: Cloudy with hunderstorms. Temp. 25—26 (77—67). TOKYO: Roin. Temp. 27—23 (81—73).

OCEANIA

PEANUTS HELLO, CHARLES? I'M CÀLLÌNG TO TELL YOU ABOUT YOUR DOG



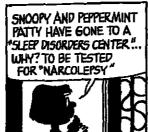
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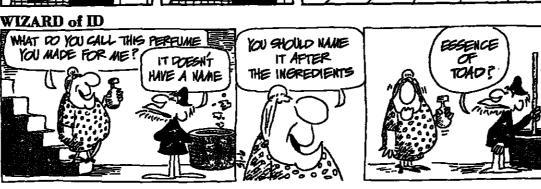














Other Markets

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Johannesburg

London

German Currency Reserves

Reuters

FRANKFURT — West German net currency reserves declined 600 million Deutsche marks (\$225 billion) in the first week of September to 66.3 billion DM, the Bundesbank said Wednesday. The level of reserves had been unchesed in the

reserves had been unchanged in the

previous week.

Closing Prices in local currencies



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Frankfurt

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Sept. 14

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BOOKS

MY RUSSIA By Peter Ustinov. 224 pp. \$19.95. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106.

Reviewed by Thomas Quinn Curiss

THE title of Peter Ustinov's book, "My Russia," is the publisher's, the author con-

"At first, I thought it somewhat pretentious, since it might sound as though I had personal claims to the immensity, but then I reflected that since my Russia is neither Mr. Brezhnev's nor Mr. Solzhenitsyn's, neither Mr. Reagan's, Mr. Haig's, nor anyone else's Russia, it might as well stay as a perfectly truthful description of this book. "I am neither red nor white, in fact I am not

Russian at all in the way such things are understood by Customs and Excise. I was born in London, and yet I was conceived in Leningrad (then Petrograd), an influence at once more subtle and more pervasive than a mere accident of birth."

A witty dramatist and a stage and screen comedian of inexhaustible invention, Ustinov relates the story of his ancestors' land (his uncle was Alexander Benois, who - with Leon Bakst -- was one of the foremost scenic designers for the Diaghilev ballets) with high theatrical flair.

Ustinov has assembled the jigsaw puzzle of the nation's origin in the second chapter, "A Giant's Childhood," in which he argues that Russia has long been distrusted and feared abroad because of its vast size. "It is difficult to credit that such a stupendous bulk can be harmless at least in intention, and that at times even King Kong may wish to play."

It was the Varangians, a Viking race, that unified the divided principalities and gave the country its first czar, Rurir (862-879), and later made Kiev the capital, Conversion to Christianity came under Czar Vladimir (980-1015). after the Moslem faith had been rejected because it forbade alcoholic beverages, and the Russian winters could not be endured without vodka. The Mongol invasion in the 13th century retarded development, but enriched Russia ith the admixture of another culture. Russian subservience to the Mongols was only thrown off when Ivan III overcame "the mighty Lord Novgorod" in 1480.

The parade of memorable rulers passes for inspection. What a crew! Ivan the Terrible is seen against the background of his horrendous reign and its aftermath — "the troubled times" is no less melodramatic, with various impostors scrambling to mount the throne. Peter the Great, another formidable ogre, opened the window on Europe, dispelled ancient superstitions and murdered his pious, backward-looking son. The German-born Catherine the Great profited by and probably participated in the murder of her husband. A cultivated empress, she flirted with 18th-century French liberalism and then, frightened by the French Revolution, discarded the philosophy of Diderot and Voltaire. Her son, the mad Paul I, hated his mother, turned fanatical militarist and was slain by his best friend, and Catherine's grandson, Alexander I, sane and shrewd halted Napoleon's invasion.

The seeds of revolution were planted in

Catherine's time with the peasant uprising of Emilian Pugachev who, after causing havoc among the country gentry, was captured and executed in Moscow's Red Square. Officers of the Guards Regiment attempted a palace revolution under Nicholas I. Alexander II, who liberated the serfs, was killed by an anarchist's bomb. His successor, Alexander III, a black reactionary, died in his bed, but the last of the czars, Nicholas II, deposed in 1917 and held prisoner in Siberia, was massacred with his entire family by the Bolsheviks. It was the 19th-century middle-class intellectuals — a class from which Lenin sprung — who kept the

flame of revolt alight. Into his chronicle of bloodstained conflicts the author has inserted a chapter on Russian art and artists that is filled with perceptive comment. It is a reminder of the contribution Russian writers, composers, painters and the-atrical figures who — from the mid-19th century onward — have often led the way. Dostoyevsky was writing psychological novels when the American Civil War was being fought. Diaghilev transformed the ballet into a genuine art form. Eisenstein with his first films ent the cinema an added dimension.

Ustinov's book is an excellent primer on Russian history and Russian culture, but it was written with another purpose. Its object is to provide the foreigner with sympathetic explanation of the Russia of today. This is a worthy mission, but the guide, though never indulging in the Marxist double-talk, is surprisingly naive in his interpretation of political issues.

Of Stalin's post-Yalta moves he writes: "Stalin could afford to make one or two casual estures in the direction of free elections [at the Yalta conference, but since he knew nothing about free elections, and cared less, he really couldn't be expected to be too meticulous in honoring his part in a bargain."

Again: "The Constitution of the Soviet

Union is a fine document, with an understandably different emphasis from its celebrated American counterpart. The fundamental rights of the individual are related towards the state and not as a protection from the state. In the U.S. Constitution, the state is, by implication, a necessary evil: in the Soviet Constitution, it is a necessary good."

Stalin's regimentation of the arts, his executions of prominent artists and his mania for purges are denounced. The oafish Khrushchev amuses Ustinov, but the Russians, he tells us, were scandalized by his banging a shoe on the desk (it was not one of his shoes but a prop he brought along) when addressing the United Nations. There is a lone mention of Brezhnev -and that only in a tall tale - and Andropov is not mentioned at all, as he had yet to emerge from the shadows when the book was being written. This is to be regretted, for Ustinov's explanation of him might be useful and cer-

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tainly entertaining.

The volume is handsomely printed and profusely illustrated with reproductions of famous paintings, photographic portraits and political posters — many in color. With affection and understanding, the versatile playwright pre-sents the Russians as an appealing people, heroic in their unending trials and tribulations and of incredible endurance. Yet despite his efforts to reveal the mysteries of the Kremlin, the motives of their leaders remain enigmatic.

Thomas Quinn Curtiss reviews films for the International Herald Tribune.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal West cunningly passed when South opened with one club, strong and artificial. He was astonished to heart North bid hearts and eventually had trump trick. South won the the pleasure of leading against

the longest and strongest, and the result was down three.

In the replay, as shown, trumps, squeezing East in West bid his hearts strongly spades and diamonds to make and North-South were warned against playing no-trump.

They judged the bidding well by arriving in five clubs.

It may seem that an opening spade lead will beat the contract, but South can still exert North's double of one heart pressure against East. He

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Tokyo

partner held six clubs and only trumps, and East is squeezed

three spades. Superficially, South has only the pleasure of leading against three no-trump.

Grandmother would have approved of his lead of the heart jack, fourth-best from the longest and strongest, and shifted to a spade, and South south south south shifted to a spade, and South south south south shifted to a spade, and South south south south south south shifted to a spade, and South south south south south south south shifted to a spade, and South south south south south shifted to a spade, and South south south shifted to a spade, and shifted to a spade shifted won in his hand and ran all his spades and diamonds to make

his contract. was negative, showing four should win in his hand, draw spades, and his eventual jump two rounds of trumps and give

.... to five clubs was an excellent up a heart to West. On any Table to the training of the decision: He knew that his return he can run all his 2 - 4. 3.

"without the count." EAST •Q1983 • 1098642 •86 SOUTH (D) ♣Λ64 ∇3 ◊Λ**X**5

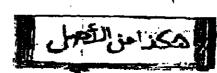
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New York Times Service

NEWPORT, Rhode Island - When John Bertrand, the skipper of Australia II, arrived at the docks a couple of minutes too late for a recent scheduled appearance on the "Today" show. Dennis Conner, Liberty's skipper, said jokingly, "Hey, John, I hope you're this late on Toesday."

The easy rapport and longtime friendship between Conner and Bertrand has been put aside temporarily. A STATE STATE OF THE STATE OF T chrotic service and area

for the four-of-seven-race series in the 25th defense of the America's Cup when Liberty, the defender, meets Australia II, the challenger. Not only is the ornate silver cup at stake, but so is what it represents: The United States' 132-year grasp on the cup is the longest.

American and in the same and th winning streak, measured in years, in sports.

And for perhaps the first time, the defender is not favored to win. Ladbrokes, the British oddsmaker, has made Australia II the favorite at 8-11, while Liberty is

It is remarkable that the odds should favor the challenger, considering that no one has spent more time and effort preparing than Conner, who defended the cup in 1980 with Freedom. Over the last five years, he says, he has spent 6,000 hours at the helm of 12-

Cino Ricci, who skippered the Italian challenger during this summer's foreign trials, said that although he believes the series will be close, the Americans will win because of Conner's intimate knowledge of the boats. "This is very important in winning the cup races," said Ricci. "I have seen the Australians, and they make mistakes sometimes."

Match racing, one-to-one competition, is a game of the mind as well as the machine, and the strategies are intricate. On board each boat is a crew of 11, including a group of three known as the afterguard - the tactician, navigator, and mainsail trimmer - which is supposed to be the skipper's brain trust.

But when it comes to calling the shots, the split-second timing in crossing tacks closely, and squeezing every fraction of speed or lift from a slight shift of the wind, the skippers are alone. And their duel is against

Bertrand, 36, the head of North Sails in Melbourne. is considered a scientific sailor while Conner, 40, a custom drapery manufacturer in San Diego, is a single-minded perfectionist with keen instincts developed

from his hours of sailing.

Bertrand, a mechanical engineer who did postgraduate work in ocean engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was a world-class sailor in the Finn and Soling classes, two classes that are considerably smaller than the 12-meters. He first became involved with the America's Cup in 1970, when

he crewed abourd the Australian challenger Gretel II.

Bertrand views Conner as "competent" but "not the most naturally gifted sailor in the world." But he continues, it requires many talents to be a top helmsman, and natural ability is only one of them. Another key is organization, and, according to Bertrand, that is Conner's strength.

Conner is the organization man of sailing. In his 1980 campaign he raised cup competition to a new competitive level by using two boats to test sails and halls and by practicing almost full time. This summer, such campaigns were the norm.

Conner is a hard driver, competitive sailing is a passion. His philosophy is contained in the title of a happen, there are a multitude of situations that book called "No Excuse to Lose," written with John evolve." Rousmaniere. In it, he explains how his intense competitiveness stemmed from feeling he was not "good looking" in his youth and "never really excelled at

anything."

He bought his first boat at the age of 29 and went on the bought his first boat at the age of 29 and went on the barrowship that year. to win the Star Class world championship that year. His 12-meter career began in 1974 when he was a crew member aboard Mariner during the trials.

U.S. company, is Bertrand's employer — is also the sail trimmer on Liberty. Marshall believes Bertrand's strengths have already been felt in the Australia II

"His strength is his scientific background," said Marshall. "He deserves a lot of credit for helping to produce a very fast boat, but I would expect Dennis to be the stronger skipper.

"Dennis is a match-racing animal. John is a scientist and more intellectual. Each develops its own strengths, but if you can get out on the race course with anything close to even speed, I'd go with the

Marshall notes that Conner has the ability to discipline himself and sail the boat the way he thinks is right, and not become panicked by the momentary success of the other boat. Conner, he says, has a strong sense of the relative advantage of his position on the course. "He is quickly able to size up how we and the other guy are doing and do something about it," Marshall said. "He sort of sails both boats mentally, like playing both players' moves in a game of chess, but he's playing several moves ahead."

Bertrand sees yacht racing as "a game that is changing minute by minute. It involves a lot of instinctive reactions. Our objective, of course, is to win the start and never be headed around the course. If that doesn't

Bertrand said that strategy then becomes the "result of a lot of experience, being able to react in various ways and having all the counter maneuvers at your

As Marshall sees it, Conner's advantage will be his "killer instinct," which he describes as the instinct of a one-on-one player, a boxer or match racer who knows he is dealing with a single opponent.



Liberty (fore) and Australia II tested each other Tuesday before the start of the America's Cup finals was delayed.

Liberty Takes Lead At America's Cup

The Associated Press

Liberty and skipper Dennis Con-ner outsailed Australia II and its On the first day at least, the an-

gin of I minute, 10 seconds, for much of the overcast afternoon it line three seconds in front. It was one of the most intense battles stretched that to an eight-second in Cup history.

The race was decided heading the second mark, it lead by 10 sec-for the sixth and final leg of the onds. 24.3-mile (40-kilometer) course.

tralia II vecred off and stopped almost dead in the water as her crew struggled to drop the spinnaker for the race to the finish.

By the time the Aussies recovered. Conner was 35 seconds onds going around the fourth mark ahead, too much for Australian and heading downwind. skipper John Bertrand to make up

over the last 4.05 miles. answer to the question that has

winged keel be enough of an advan-NEWPORT, Rhode Island - tage for the Australians to break

winged keel Wednesday, winning swer was no. The keel let the Austhe first race in the 25th defense of tralians turn faster, but it didn't the America's Cup as the challeng-make them sail faster. And the er suddenly lost speed on the final weather — 18-knot winds and weather - 18-knot winds and It was the race anticipated all summer, and despite the final margin of I minute. 10 second and the summer of I minute. 10 second and I minute of I minute of I minute. 10 second and I minute of I minute of I minute. 10 second and I minute of I minute of

Australia II crossed the starting lead after the first of six legs, and at

On the third leg, where the winds The two boats were engaged in a were blowing across the port bow, fierce gybing duel, with Liberty ahead at the fifth mark, when Austook the lead.

The fourth leg was into the wind again. By tacking carefully and taking full advantage of wind shifts, Conner upped the lead to 28 sec-

But the Australians showed boat speed of their own and caught up, But with the next race in the only to be done in by problems

best-of-seven series scheduled changing sails just as they were Thursday, there still is no definitive getting ready for the final beat, where their keel might have proved preoccupied the summer: Will the the difference.

Reds 6, Braves 0

In Cincinnati, Mario Soto

pitched a three-hitter for his third

shutout as the Reds beat Atlanta,

6-0. Soto (16-12) struck out nine

and walked two in his 17th com-

plete game. He became the first

Reds' pitcher to win 16 since Tom

Seaver in 1979. Pascual Perez (13-

Dodgers 5, Astros 1

SPORTS BRIEFS

U.S. Group to Probe Pan Am Action INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) - The withdrawal of 11 U.S. track and field

members from the Pan American Games in Venezuela will be investigated by a commission of five top track officials, according to The Athletics

TAC, which selects the U.S. Olympic team, said Tuesday the five-member commission will meet within 30 days. The commission will interview members of the track and field Pan Am team, some of whom declined to participate in the wake of several athletes at the Games being reprimanded for using illicit drugs.

TAC spokesman Pete Cava said the investigation was partly to ensure

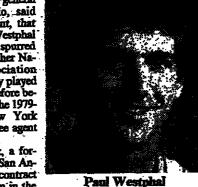
that the U.S. Olympic track and field team would be competitive in Los Angeles next summer. Cava's organization had been criticized by the U.S. Olympic Committee in Caracas because TAC, citing budgetary reasons, did not test the athletes at the National Outdoor Championships in June. The USOC speculated that if the athletes had been tested then, they might have been better prepared for the strict Pan Am methods.

Eleven weightlifters from different countries were caught with steroids in their bodies and eight of them were stripped of their Pan Am medals during the games at Caracas.

Westphal Is Returning to NBA Suns

PHOENIX, Arizona (UPI) — The Phoenix Suns and guard Paul Westphal have agreed on a two-year contract. The Suns' general manager, Jerry Colangelo, said Tuesday that the agreement, that reportedly will gnarantee Westphal \$300,000 next season, was spurred by interest expressed by other National Basketball Association teams. Westphal previously played five seasons for Phoenix before being traded to Seattle after the 1979-80 season and the New York Knicks signed him as a free agent during the 1981-82 season. Meanwhile, Billy Paultz, a for-

mer reserve center for the San Antonio Spurs has signed a contract with the Latina, Italy, team in the Italian Basketball League. Paultz,



35, became a free agent at the end of the 1982-83 NBA season and San Antonio club officials made no attempts to resign him.

Watkins Glen Auto Circuit to Reopen

NEW YORK (AP) - Watkins Glen auto racing circuit, which closed at the end of 1981 after financial problems, will reopen under a new corporation formed by Coming Enterprises and International Speedway Corp., the group announced Tuesday. It will be known as Watkins Glen

John R. Sanders, the circuit's new director, said the organization would announce 1984 schedule in the near future for the circuit in upper New

Kentucky Cancels Soviet Game

LEXINGTON, Kentucky (AP) — The University of Kentucky has become the fourth college to cancel an exhibition basketball game with the Soviet national team since the downing of a Korean jumbo jet by a Kentucky Athletics Director Cliff Hagan said Tuesday that the cancel-

lation was "due to current circumstances and the uncertainty of future

events." He did not mention the plane incident.

Vanderbilt and Maryland were the first to cancel games with the Soviets and the University of Oklahoma followed suit on Monday. But officials at the University of Kansas said they would proceed with their game Nov. 16 because cancellation would not be "an appropriate response" in light of U.S. government sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Sports Notes

NEW ROCHELLE, New York (AP) - Jim McDermott, commissioner of the Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference since its inception in 1981, announced Tuesday that he will retire, effective June 30 next year. The

amounced inestay that he will feele, entertied that year. He conference is made up of Army, Fairfield, Fordham, Iona, Manahattan, St. Peter's and two new members, Holy Cross and La Salle.

LONDON (UPI) — Jack Nicklaus on Wednesday ruled himself doubtful for next month's World Match Play Championship on England's Wentworth course. Nicklaus, the non-playing captain of the U.S. Ryder Cup team to meet Europe in Florida the following week, said that he mould make a final decision Sect. 21 he would make a final decision Sept. 21.

Transition

BASEBALL Anterious Langue
CALIFORNIA—Rejnstoled Tim Foll, short-

PITTSBURGH-Stand a player develor ment contract for the next three sections will Mashua of the Class AA Eastern League. BASICETBALL
Notional Besignali Association
KANSAS CITY—Signed Steve Harriet for-

word, to a 2-year contract.
MILWAUKEE—Signed Russell Todd and
Charles Hurt, forwards, and Anthony Micks. ruord.
PHOENIX—Armouniced that Paul West-

Phal, guard, has agreed in Principle to a two SAN DIEGO-Signed Derek Smith, guard.

FOOTBALL

Nuffered Football Lagues

BUFFALO—Signed Joe Daneto, plocylicaer, and Joey Lumbian, linebacker. Col FredSteinfort, plocektoker. Placed Jim Hoslert,
linebacker, on the injured reserve list. DENVER Placed Bob Swemen, linebacker, and Rob Lytle, fight end, on the injured er on less Lyte, tight eas, on the indres reserver list. Stoned Darren Compount, line-backer, and Dean Barnett, fight end. DETROIT—Placed Robble Martin kick re-terior, on the Intured reserve list. Stoned-James Cover, wide-receiver. MINNESOTA—Signed Rick Bell, running bock, Cut Nords Brown, listst end.

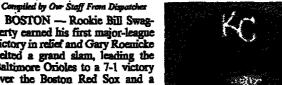
NEW ENGLAND—Traded Don Hossel-back, fight and, to the Los Angeles Rolders for Derrick Romsey, tight end.
PHILADELPHIA—Walved Ron Smith
wide, receiver, Acquired Byron Williams. STLOUIS—Signed Jamie Williams, Hight

Jured reserve list.
SAN DIEGO—Placed John Coppelletti, run-Motional Hockey League LOS ANGELES—Suspended Dave Marri-son, right wine, for not reporting to training

center, and Glea Hanker, southender.
VANCOUVER—Named Milwoukse its international Hockey League affiliate.

COLLEGE HOOSIER-BUCKEYE CONFERENCE— Dropped Taylor Indefinitely from the conference effective Nov. 14. because of alleged

WICHITA STATE-Suspended Tony Do-WICHITA STATE—Suspended Tony De-pliese, detensive tockle, Dort Weatherby, de-tensive back, and Doug Jackson, linebacter, for four gornes, and Don Gilbert, wide receiv-er, Chris Codies, finebacker, Adom Betten, defensive tockle, and Eddie Hawkins, kicker, for two sumes, for violating team rules.



gerty earned his first major-league victory in relief and Gary Roenicke belted a grand slam, leading the Baltimore Orioles to a 7-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox and a sweep of their twi-night doubleneader Tuesday. The Orioles won the first game,

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

7-4, as Jim Dwyer drove in three runs with a bases-loaded pinchdouble with two outs in the 12th

The sweep extended Baltimore's latest winning streak to five games while mathematically eliminating Boston from the American League East race. The Orioles, who have won 18 of their last 21 games, lead second-place Detroit by 51/2 games.

Swaggerty was summoned after starter Allan Ramirez had pulled a muscle in his left ribcage and had to leave with one out in the second inning. Making only his second appearance for Baltimore, Swaggerty shut out Boston until the seventh when the Red Sox scored on Eddie Jurak's grounder to third.

in the 12th before Dan Ford singled and moved to third on a fluke double by Cal Ripken that never

Hrubesch Leads Liege's Triumph

United Press International DUBLIN — Horst Hrubesch brought immediate help to Standard Liege, his new club, by scoring the opening goal and leading the Belgian team to a 3-2 victory over Athlone Town in first-leg action Wednesday of the first round of the European Champions Cup. Hru-besch joined Standard Liege from Hamburg, the Champions Cup holder which drew a first-round

In UEFA action, Sparta Prague Pristores won at home 3-2, over Real Ma-Chicose drid, Banik Ostrava blanked BK New York 1903 of Copenhagen, 5-0, in in Ostrava, Czechoslovakia, and Inter Milan lost, 1-0, to Trabzonspor of Turkey. Carl Zeiss Jena of East Germany held out for a 0-0 draw against Vestmannaeyjar in Reykjavik, and Dynamo Kiev were held to a scoreless tie at home by Laval of

In the Cup Winner's Cup, Glasgow Rangers defeated Valletta of Malta, 8-0. Atletic Bilbao, lost away from home, falling to Lech Cleveland Poznan of Poland, 2-0, Dynamo Minsk beat Grasshoppers of Zurich, 1-0, in the Champions Cup. The second leg matches begin the week of Sept. 25.

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Andular, Von Otsen (3), Rucker (5), Chella
(7), LaPoint (8), Keener (8) and Parter, Sonchez (7); Rhoden and Peno, W—Rhoden, 1112, L—Andular, 6-14, HR—Pittsburgh, Peno
(12)

Affecte 800 000 606-9 3 1 Morris, 19-1 Cinclenett 920 001 21:0-4 9 1 Alikweekte Perez, Dayter (7), Brizzolara (7), Moore (8) New York and Pocoroba, Singire (7); Soto and Travino. W-Soto, 16-12 (.--Perez, 13-8, HR-Cincin-

noff, Eessky (10).

New York 118 182 868-5 5 2 Chicase 967 861 276-5 18 2

Philodelphia 968 868 168-1 6 8 Missesolu 968 868 168-1 8 8

Terrell and Fitzperuld; Ghelff, AccGrow (6).

Andersen (3) and Dizz W—Terrell, 7-7, L—
Ghelff, 1-1. HRS—New York Fitzperuld (1),
Strowberry (25).

Let Angeles 962 201 66-5 7 1 California 989 868 868-4 9 1

California 980 868 868-4 9 1 . 902 201 000—5 7 1 906 900 007—1 6 2

Reuss and Fitnels: Scott, London Reusses, 11-10. L.—Scott, 8d.

Son Francisco 812 800 108—3 6 1 Texas

Garrells, Lerciz (7), Minton (8) and Renson: Willton, Monge (8) and Kennedy, W.—

Monge, 9-2. L.—Minton, 7-11. Herp-Son Frour, Clsco, Vanable (6), Leonard (20), Son Diego, L.

Salozar (13), Kennedy (15).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

10 10 11 1 Toronto, 7-18. HR3—Texas, Porrish (23).

Onliand, Murphy (17), Hearth (5).

Colland, Murphy (17), Hearth (5).

Settite 81 82 518—4 8 2

Settite 81 82 518—4 8 2

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Settite 91 20 31 31 32 518—4 8 2

Settite 91 20 31 31 32 518—4 8 2

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Dan Quisenberry ... a record 39 saves.

Ripken hit a bouncer between third and short that eluded charging third baseman Wade Boggs then deflected off the face of a screened Glenn Hoffmann, the ball rolling into foul territory. Eddie Murray was walked intentionally, and Dwyer hit a 2-0 pitch off the left field wall just out of the reach of Jim Rice.

Tigers 3, Indians 2

In the first game, reliever Bob

Stanley retired the first two batters

Larry Herndon and Lance Parnish keyed a two-run Tiger first inning and Jack Morris tossed a five-hitter as Detroit beat Cleveland, 3-2. Morris (19-10) increased his American League-leading strikeout total by four to give him 207. He also pitched a league-leading 18th complete game. Four Cleveland pitchers allowed just five hits.

Royals 4, Angels 3 In Anaheim, California, Dan

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

NAL LEAGUE

EAST
W L Pct, GB
74 68 527 74 89 577 ½
74 70 514 1
72 71 500 21/2
64 80 444 11
60 84 417 15

WEST 60 583 — 64 556 4 68 524 8½ 73 A97 12½ 77 A49 16½ 79 A55 18½ 66 79 AS

CAN LEAGUE

EAST

W L Pct.

87 55 A13 83 62 572 5
81 63 563 7
80 66 548 9
77 66 548 9
77 66 548 9
78 64 548 19/4
81 A41 24/4 AMERICAN LEAGUE .590 — .476 16/4 .466 18 .462 18/4 .444 21 .421 24/42 .385 25/4 85 59 68 75

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

Boston See 600 108--1 9 9
Ramirez, Swagerty (2), T. Akartinez (8),
Stoddord (9) and Dermaey; Nipeer, Johnson
(7): Apante (9) and Newman, Allenson (8).
W-Swagerty, 1-0. L-Nipeer, 6-1. HR—Beitimora, Reenicke (18).
Cleveland 818 809 186--2 5 8 Detroit 251 909 80x-2 5 8 Behenna, Carnacho (6), Jeticoot (7), Ander-son (7) and Hassey: Marris and Partish. W—

Allweikee 900 601 Catalwell and Simmons; Shirley, Gasage (8) and Cerons. W—Gasage, 12-5. L—Caldwell, 11-11.

| Mouston | 668 698 697 - 1 & 2 | Block, Quisenberry (9) and Stougen; surches sout, LoCost (4), Lo Cost (4), Lo Cost (6), W. Block, 94, L. Sanches, 94, MR.—Colifornio, Ro. Jockson (8), Texas | 612 698 891-4 12 8 | Quitoud | 164 616 602-4 10 1 Black Outsenberry (9) and Slowshi: San

out Bud Black in the ninth inning is the first player in major-league bomer and Willie Upshaw had two as Kansas City defeated California, history to steal 100 or more in three RBI to lead Toronto past the Mani-4-3. Black (9-6) took a one-hitter different seasons. into the ninth, but yielded two singles and Ron Jackson's home run. Quisenberry came on to get the final two hitters for his 39th save, surpassing the 38 recorded by De-troit's John Hiller in 1973.

Orioles Extend Lead With Doubleheader Sweep of Red Sox

A's 6, Rangers 5

In Oakland, California, Rickey Henderson stole three bases, giving him 101 steals for the season, and scored two Oakland runs as the A's beat Texas, 6-5. The A's moved ahead of the Rangers and into third place in the AL West but both teams were mathematically eliminated from the race when firstplace Chicago won. Henderson, who stole 100 bases in 1980 and a

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White Sox 5, Twins 1

sixth straight victory.

Expos 5, Cubs 2

In the National League, in Chi-

third hit of the game, an eighth-inning single, drove home Willie four-run first with a two-run dou-Randolph with the tie-breaking run ble and reliever Bob James picked Montreal beat the Cubs, 5-2, and regained first place in the NL East.

RBI single and Julio Cruz banged a a five-hitter to help the Pirates post eighth straight, 5-1 over Minneso-ta. Rich Dotson (18-7) posted his sixth complete game of the season.

In Houston, Steve Sax drove in

8) took the loss.

two runs to back the six-hit pitching of Jerry Reuss (11-10) to help two-run single as Chicago won its a 6-0 victory over St. Louis. Rho- Los Angeles dump the Astros, 5-1. Padres 4. Giants 3

In San Diego, Kevin McReynolds singled into the left field cor-

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Yankees 2, Brewers 1 In New York, Ken Griffey's

Milwaukee.

In Minneapolis, Scott Fletcher collected a solo home run and an

Blue Jays 6, Mariners 4 major-league record 130 last year, five-run third with a three-run New York past the Phillies, 5-1.

Pirates 6, Cardinals 0 In Pittsburgh, Rick Rhoden fired

In Philadelphia, Darryl Straw- ner with two out in the ninth to At Seattle, Jorge Orta capped a berry drove in three runs to lead break a 3-3 tie and lead the Padres

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in the Yankees 2-1 victory over up his first major-league victory as

Mets 5, Phillies 1

to a 4-3 victory over San Francisco. **SERVICES** NOTE THIS PHONE AT ONCE IN your clary, Paris 757 62 48 you'll need it if you want a V.L.P. travel -FOR SALE & WANTED

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ART BUCHWALD

Appeal to a \$33 Patriot

WASHINGTON — The Republicans are using President Reagan's reluctance to announce he will run again to their advan-tage. A friend, Bill Downey from Santa Barbara, just got a letter from Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the National Republican

It said in part, "I just returned from the White House after meeting with the president. . . . He told me how very worried he was about the outcome of the 33 Senate races



that will be gearing up soon.

"He wondered aloud whether that Congressional support would be there if he ran for a second term. . . . It was then I realized that the president might decide not to run if he thought we were going to lose the only sure support he can count on — our Republican Senate

Majority." Lugar wrote he desperately needed Bill's help to make the president decide to run. "Send President Reagan the special ballot I've enclosed personally urging him to run - before the press, Tip O'Neill and the rest of his enemies convince him not to. Back your confidence with your contribution of \$33. Why \$33? Because that's \$1 for each Senate seat up for election next year."

The senator from Indiana said he was only sending the ballot to truly dedicated Americans like Bill. "Patriots who'll back up their commitment with their hard-earned dol-

"imagine our president's sigh of relief when I personally deliver your ballot to him at the White House, Your personal message and contribution will definitely give him the strength and determination that he'll need to decide to run again,"

Lugar ends the letter by saying, "It's in your hands now, William L. Downey. I urgently need to hear from you. Tomorrow may be too

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Lugar's passionate appeal affirma-tively. But he feels if the president needs Downey's blessing, plus \$33, before he makes up his mind to run for re-election, maybe Reagan shouldn't go for it.

Bill felt very bad about it. But as he wrote me when he enclosed the Lugar letter, "Thirty-three dollars is exactly the amount of the tax cut the president gave me last year, and I don't see why I have to give it

Meanwhile back at the White House, Senator Lugar walked into the president's office with a grim look on his face.

"Any word from Downey in Santa Barbara?" the president Lugar shook his head. "It's been

two weeks and not a peep."
"Well," said the president, "that does it. I'm not going to run in

"Please reconsider, sir. The letter could have gone astray, or maybe it went to the wrong Downey. Why don't you call him?"

The president shook his head.
"It's no use, Dick. I've been talking to Tip O'Neill, the press and the rest of my enemies, and they've convinced me not to run for a second term. If true patriots like Downey won't send in a lousy \$33 so I can have a Republican Senate, I

might as well go back to the ranch."
"I'll go out and talk to Downey myself. Maybe I wasn't clear in my letter how important his check was in making your decision."

The president looked out the window at the Rose Garden. "It's a waste of time. When Downey makes up his mind, nobody can change it. You've done all you can, Dick. I'm not going to announce for another term if the people don't want me.

'Please Mr. President, you have to think of the country first. There are millions of people out there who are praying you will run again. We could still win the Senate without Downey's \$33."

"How? "I'll write a letter to another dedicated American.

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Do what you want, Dick. But Well, I wish I could report my I'm going to tell Nancy to start friend Bill responded to Senator packing the china."

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Sudden Death on the Middle Palate

A Short Course on Finishing Well in the Jungle of Wine Talk

By Frank J. Prial New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It seems that everyone wants to learn something about wine these days. Not necessarily to drink it, but to learn about it. There are wine schools cropping up all around. Adult education centers offer wine courses, restaurants have them too. Even conservative universities, nervous about their dwindling enrollments, are coming up with wine courses. Tasting groups are everywhere and wine books are appearing at a rate of one a month. Some fanatics go all the way and take up enology. Others get jobs in wineries. Some prefer hands-on experience, which

they gather in a succession of bars.

Unfortunately, these methods all take time. They won't save you from a dull evening when you discover you're having dinner with some alleged wine experts tomorrow night. Most other monomaniaes - the tennis bore, the stock market bore, the hi-fi bore can be handled. The wine expert is tough. After all, the stuff is inescapable; it's right there on the table in front of you, ready to be

opened, perchance to be decanted, to be swirled, sniffed and sipped until you're ready to go right through the wall.

Pleading ignorance is not only cowardly, it's bad tactics. To the committed wine bore, particularly if he is the host, the wine clod is a gift from heaven: a new audience, a possible convert. It's fire with fire, or nothing.

Here then, is a short course in wine tactics. If you think it's going to get you into the Chevaliers de Tastevin, forget it. It won't even save you from being ripped off in your favorite wine store. The sole purpose of the following information is to cover your igno-

rance in polite company.

The expertise offered here consists of a selection of simple words and phrases, all in the mother tongue. This meant eliminating some key terms in the wine experts' vocabu-lary, such as "Mon Dieu," "yech," and "feh" - but how much better to start off modestly. The most important of these phrases is

this: "It dies on the middle palate."
Yes. Now repeat it six times. What does it mean? What difference what it means? Just say it when the supercilious host asks your opinion. With a bit of practice you can begin building sentences based on this phrase. For example, start with: "Superb, but - " Or you

may wish to add, "but it finishes well." This is the total wine put-down. Your host will have reverted back to sloe gin fizzes by 10 A.M. the next day. After all, even Philippe de Rothschild can't argue with your middle

Then there is the word "bramble." Do you know what a bramble is? It's a bush, right? Do you know what a bramble tastes like? Of

course not: who eats bushes? Nevertheless, that's what you're going to say, if the wine is red. "It has a real bramble taste; yes sir, a real bramble taste." Don't worry. It appears on a dozen different California wine labels and it's a safe bet those guys don't know what it

To carry this kind of thing off you must dance and feint; never let 'em lay a glove on you. Don't start out calling a wine "oaky, even if you do have a vague idea of what you're talking about. The wine expert will hit you with "American oak or Yugoslavian oak?" He is piqued by now because the rest of the party has turned to you, impressed by your incomprehensible jargon.

More terminology:

"Chewy" and "fat." These, you should be aware, are legitimate descriptive adjectives in some wine circles. They can be condoned maybe - because more often than not they are used to convey some sense of wines that are truly indescribable: overpowering red

Pleading ignorance is not only cowardly, it's bad tactics. To the committed wine bore. the wine clod is a gift. from heaven.

wines that have too much of everything in them but restraint. The kind of wines one finds described as "big, fat, chewy monsters; can be laid down for decades but are perfect-

ly good for drinking right now."

Nose. As in: "The nose is very forward." Bouquet and aroma are two different things where wine is concerned but you need not concern yourself with them. "Nose" is a synonym for smell - and the only acceptable substitute. You can say the wine has a lovely nose or a peculiar nose or even a nonexistent nose. The polite way to say that the wine smells terrible is to remark that it has "an off-

•Body. As in: "This wine has excellent body." Note: never say "This wine has an excellent body." That would be gauche. Although someone once got away with - in fact became immortal by — saying of a wine that "it had narrow shoulders but very broad hips." Body simply refers to the substance of

•Wine also has legs. This is determined by swirling a partially filled glass of red wine and waiting for it to settle. If the glass is clear and clean and the wine any good at all, you should be able to see the lines of coloriess

glycerin still making their way down the upside of the glass. These are called legs, obviously in keeping with our obsessive desire to equate wine with the human body.

The Germans are a bit more elegant on this one. They call the "legs" Kirchenfenster, or church windows, because as the glycerin comes down the sides of the glass it forms nearly perfect Gothic arches.

Short. As in: "The wine is pleasant enough but I find it a bit short." This is actually a useful term. It simply means that the taste of the wine does not linger in your mouth. This phenomenon is also referred to as a short finish. A wine whose taste lingers is said, naturally enough, to have a long finish. You're now ready to handle "oak." As in:

"Thank God Mondavi is no longer obsessed with oak." Oak is the taste imparted to wine by the oak barrels in which it is sometimes stored. Enthusiasts argue over oak the way bears fight over territory, but at the moment oak is mostly out in wine circles. Unless, of course, it's subtle oak.

Oak, like short finish and long finish, is a tricky term. You'd better have some idea of what you're talking about when you use it. There is nothing a wine bully likes better than to be able to say to someone who has just pronounced a wine oaky than: "Sorry, but this one was fermented and aged in stainless steel. It's never seen wood.

•Alcohol. As in: "What's the alcohol in this stuff?" This is an excellent phrase be-cause it implies that you know what alcohol content means. A table wine that has close to 14 percent alcohol by volume is going to give you a headache if you drink too much and it's probably too strong to go with your meal. But you don't have to know this. Merely posing the question will evoke some response from your host. All you need do is nod, knowingly.

•pH. As in: "What's the pH in this stuff?"

This term is even better than alcohol because nobody understands it. It has something to do with the intensity of the acid in a wine. Low pH means more intensity, high pH means less. Low would be around 2.85; high would be around 4.

These, then, are just a few of the words and phrases that wine people live by; words and phrases that you can master and use to your benefit without knowing muscatel from mus-cadet, or Romanee-Conti from Ripple. It's wrong, probably, to advocate such brazen chicanery but it will give you breathing time if you choose to really learn something about wine. Also it will get you off unscathed if you choose never to mention or even think about wine again. And, too, as you begin to hear other people using these terms, you will come to realize how many of them know almost nothing about wine either.

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PEOPLE

Kissinger Goes Rural

summer retreat, complete with a pond, tenms court, swimming pool and part of a five-acre blueberry plantation. The Kissingers, who paid \$470,000 for the 49.5 wooded acres (20 hectares), plan to occupy their new home late next spring after it has been extensively renovated. They decided to look for a home in the area after renting a home in nearby New Milford two years ago. The farmhouse they bought, a two-story white wooden structure, faces a pond and has one wing that is about 150 years old, according to the former owner, Ralph E. Henderson, a retired vice president of Reader's Digest.

The West Berlin Senate has decided to name a major thorough-fare in honor of Jesse Owens, the black American who starred at the 1936 Berlin Olympics. Sources at city hall said that the wide street leading to the Olympic Stadium, now called Stadium Avenue, will be renamed Jesse Owens Allee. Owens, who died in 1980, embarrassed Nazi officials by winning four gold medals at the Berlin Olympics... And in Oakville, Alabama, a rural community near where Owens was born in 1914, county officials who initially rejected a monument in memory of Owens, prompting accusations of rac-ism, have reversed their decision on the anniversary of the track star's birthday. A mostly white delega-tion of county residents attended a meeting to argue that recognition of Owens was long overdue and commission members voted to name a biracial commitee to study a "permanent tribute to Jesse Owens, including but not limited to the placement of a suitable monument on the courthouse lawn.

Robert F. Kennedy Jr., under investigation in South Dakota, said Wednesday that he had entered a private hospital for treatment of an unspecified drug problem. "With the best medical help I can find, I am determined to beat this problem," Kennedy, 29, said in a state- put up the new name, a task expectment issued through the Washington office of his uncle, Senator speech of thanks, Helen Jackson Edward M. Kennedy. The younger said she thought her husband loved Kennedy, the son of the late sena- the airport, "because when he artor, is a former assistant district rived there he knew he was home."

Henry A. Kissinger and his wife, attorney in New York City. On Nancy, have bought a farm in Kent, Tuesday, police in Pennington Connecticut, as a weekend and County, South Dakota, amounced that there was an "ongoing investigation" of Kennedy. Police secured a search warrant for "contraband and controlled substances" in his luggage after he became ill Sunday on a flight to Rapid City.

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The rock star Frank Zappa, 42, best known recently for "Valley Girl," the hit he recorded with his teen age daughter Moon Unit, is suing Warner Bros. Records Inc. for \$6 million, his lawyer says. The suit filed in Superior Court charges that Warner Bros. failed to account properly for sales under Zappa's two record labels, Bizarre Records Inc. and Discreet Records Inc., and seeks \$3 million in compensatory damages and another \$3 million in punitive damages.

Johnny Carson, 57, has obtained a temporary court order barring a New York producer from publi stating that he is associated with a movie about the model agency head Elleen Ford. The host of NBC's "Tonight Show" filed a \$5-million lawsuit in state Supreme Court in Manhattan against the producer John King. He said King has been issuing press releases saying Carson would play Mrs. Ford's husband, Jerry, in a proposed film, "The Eileen Ford Story." King described the case as one of "breach of contract" by Carson. The producer said he and the talk show host had a "verbal agreement" that Carson would appear in the movie. "He's suing me for \$5 million. I'm in shock," said King, "I'll have to sue him for \$10 million."

Port commissioners have 'renamed Seattle-Tacoma International airport the Henry M. Jackson International Airport, to honor the Washington's late Democratic senator, who died Sept. 1, aged 71. The commission president, Paul S. Friedlander, called the late senator "truly an international man." Workers have started tearing down "Sea-Tac" signs at the airport to ed to cost about \$15,000. In a

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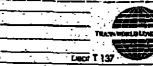
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